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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The Prussians Defeat Garibaldi.

Account of the Battle of Sunday.

A French Victory Claimed at Morenel-

AMIENS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

A Great Battle Imminent or in Progaess.

THE BLACK SEA DIFFICULTY.

No Collision Between England and Russia Probable.

Settlement Hoped for on the Basis of a Conference and the Withdrawal of the Russian Note.

ENGLAND.

The Battle of Sunday.

LONDON, November 28.—Tours dispatches announce that a severe and general engagement is in progress. French victories along the Loire are claimed, and it is reported that the Germans have been routed and are retiring.

LATER, 11 A. M.—The news from France today are meagre and unimportant. *Figaro* implores the French Government to conciliate a peace, the defense of Paris being impossible.

The Times' journal is full of boasts of the extraordinary activity of the War Department.

LATER, 2:30 P. M.—The following has just been received:

TOURS, November 28, forenoon.—The battle yesterday between Villers and Sceaux, near Amiens, in the department of Somme, lasted all day; the French maintaining their position up to half past four yesterday afternoon, when the town of Villers was abandoned before the superior force and artillery of the Prussians. The French were subsequently beaten at Boves, a few miles west of Villers, but at Dury they maintained their position till night fall. Three thousand Germans were engaged at the latter place.

Garibaldi Defeated—The French Claim a Great Victory at Morenel.

LONDON, 4 P. M., November 28.—The following details of the engagement between the Prussians under General Werder and the French under Gen. Garibaldi, near Pasques, in the department of the Vosges, have just been received, and *Dijon* journal yesterday afternoon. The Garibaldians while on their march from Autun on Saturday afternoon unexpectedly came upon the outposts of the Prussian rifles, which they immediately attacked with great impetuosity. The Prussians were at first compelled to fall back, but reinforcements coming up the latter rallied and in turn repulsed with great disorder, the soldiers throwing away their arms and knapsacks in their flight. General Werder on Sunday, Sunday, took a circuit around Ploimbreres, and in this way overtook the French rear guard. Another engagement occurred, in which the French lost 350 killed and wounded, and the Prussians fifty. It is said that Garibaldi had 2,000 men under his command in the engagement.

The capitulation of Lafere seventy cannon of all sorts fell into the hands of the Prussians.

In reconnoitering near Orleans yesterday the Tenth Prussian Corps encountered the Twentieth French Corps of Gen. DePaladine's army. An engagement ensued, in which the French were driven from the strong position between Lumeau and Mardieres with severe loss. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian Tenth corps, but were repulsed with a loss of five officers. A French colonel was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was slight.

The French claim to have won a great victory at Morenel. The battle lasted till dark, neither party being driven from the field. It is alleged, have been beaten and driven back to their intrenchments before Amiens. The French army of the North was greater in numbers and better armed and equipped than obscurely given in thousands. The Prussian huzzars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of the Garde Mobile. The German losses were severe.

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LONDON, November 28.—The evening papers contain the rumor that an attempt has been made by a Bavarian soldier to shoot the King of Prussia.

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LONDON, November 27.—No reliable accounts of the results of the fighting on the front and flanks of General Aurelles yesterday and today.

Proofs of a Dangerous Conspiracy Discovered—Amiens Occupied by the Germans.

LONDON, November 28.—It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made on the life of King William, but proofs of a dangerous conspiracy have been discovered. The affair is kept quiet, and no particulars have transpired.

It is reported that the King and staff have removed from Versailles to Meaux. No trains are allowed to run on the left bank of and on the rivers Seine and Loire, except for the transportation of troops and material of war.

There are no German troops in the forest of Ardennes.

The siege train used at Thionville is on its way to Montmedy. The village of Versigny, near LaFere, was burned to the ground before the surrender of the fortress.

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The following address was issued by the Prefect of the Department of Somme previous to the occupation of the city: "Citizens: The day of trial has arrived. In spite of all our efforts, Amiens must fall into the enemy's hands. The army of the North is retreating, and the National Guards are disarming.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1870. NO. 63.

signs of the intention on the part of the United States to take a more active interest in European concerns, for the transparent attitude of her (Turkey's) own intentions can only render every additional arbiter of her unsought quarrels a friend gained to her cause.

Extended Cabinet Council.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 28.—The Cabinet was in session from one until eight o'clock. The result is unknown. At the close of the Council Granville proceeded to Windsor to have another audience with the Queen.

Gortschakoff's Last Bombshell.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 28.—The Cabinet, after an unharmonious session to-day, broke up again with the decision to meet again on Wednesday. Gortschakoff's last bombshell has created a terrible consternation, and the Cabinet at least feels distinctly called to answer as speedily as possible repelled to the first. The text of the last Russian letter is withheld from the public, the ministers being anxious to have their reply appear at the same time. A rumor is now prevailing that Lowe, Bright and Cardwell will go out of the Cabinet. Those who make a "Lord" and "Jack," while Granville insists that Russia must be compelled to withdraw her letters Lowe even as Cocgrane can be assented to by England. It is said the council to-morrow, to be presided over by the Queen, is a formal meeting, to be held for business, and will have no connection with Russian affairs.

Prussia's reply is nervously and anxiously awaited.

The terms of Russia's willingness to submit to a congress are believed to be grounded less.

Your correspondent at Vienna, on the 28th, says rumors are current here that Bismarck, by the direction of the King, has addressed a letter to Gortschakoff expressing the desire that Russia accept Prussia's mediation, pledging Prussia's influence to secure such modification of the treaty as will satisfy Russia.

The Queen Opposed to War.

LONDON, November 28.—The queen continues resolutely opposed to war.

Earl Granville demands the presence of France at any conference on the Eastern question. If this is insisted upon, no conference can be held until peace is declared between France and Prussia. It is believed at the Foreign Legation in London that in that event hostilities is certain. The neutral powers will apply such a pressure on France as will render it impossible for her to refuse to acquiesce.

The Sublime Porte Dissatisfied.

FLORENCE, November 28.—The Sublime Porte is represented to be dissatisfied with the delay and hesitation of the allies in tendering its proposals to assume the offensive against Russia.

Russia Lowers Her Tone.

LONDON, November 28, 4:30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says that England and Austria have firmly but courteously denied Russia's right to withdraw from the treaty of 1856. The result has been evident in the lowering of the tone of the Russian press, and it is quite possible that Russia may seek an honorable retreat.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Iron Puddlers' Strike Ended—The Iron Clad Triumph Badly Damaged by Fire—The New Italian Chambers—Spanish Amnesty, &c., &c.

Iron Puddlers' Strike Ended.

LONDON, November 28.—The Scottish Ireland iron puddlers have settled their difficulty with their employers by means of arbitration, and the strike is at an end.

Accidentally Caught Fire.

The iron clad Triumph, now building at Yarrow-on-Tyne, accidentally caught fire, and was so much damaged before the fire could be extinguished.

The Italian Election.

FLORENCE, November 28.—The members of the ministry have been re-elected to Parliament by large majorities, and the Government will have a strong working majority in the new Chambers.

Death.

LONDON, November, 28.—James Stuart Wortley died yesterday aged sixty-five years.

Spanish Amnesty.

MADRID, November, 28.—The Counts of Cheste and Cologne have accepted the government amnesty, and have sworn fidelity to the constitution and have been restored to their Captain Generalships.

Opening of the Roumanian Chambers.

BUCHAREST, November 28.—The Roumanian Chambers opened yesterday. Prince Charles read the speech from the throne. Reasons for Turkey, and the adjustment of consular jurisdiction.

Marine News.

BREST, November 28.—The Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Lafayette, French, from New York for Havre, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 28.—Consols, 93¾ Bonds quiet; 5 20s 86⅝; do 67, 86⅝; do 65, 85¾; do 65 5-20's, Stocks steady; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 110¾; Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, November 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 14,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady; California wheat 11s 5d@11s 6d; old western spring 9s 4d; winter 9s 6d@10s 7d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s@31s 3d. Oats 2s 10d. Beef and Pork unchanged.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Conclusion of the Bluffton Murder Case—Twelve Years' Imprisonment—The Supposed Murder an Accidental Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 28, 1870.

Saturday evening the Judge charged the jury in the Bluffton murder trial, and after about three hours' consideration they returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to twelve years' imprisonment. The counsel for defense made a motion for a new trial, and to-day has been taken up in argument of the same, the Judge reserving his decision till to-morrow.

The Coroner's jury concluded the examination of witnesses in the case of the man Gerardine, who was found in the basement of a dwelling house here Saturday and afterwards died, their verdict being accidental death. It was shown that he had fallen over the river embankment and received fatal injuries thereby.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has been completed to Neosho, Newton county, in the extreme western portion of Missouri, and will be opened for traffic the latter part of this week. Neosho is three hundred and eleven miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition, and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian Territory and across the plains.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions yesterday in favor of the establishment of uniform rules in trade, commerce and measures, favoring mercantile organizations generally, reporting the matters set in view especially to existing reports daily by telegraph. A committee of fifteen was authorized to memorialize Congress on the subject of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge.

The Hoffheimer Bros., whisky manufacturers and dealers, in Cincinnati, suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000; assets $650,000. They ask an extension and think they can pay their debts.

John Armstrong and Charles Jall, the alleged murderers of the Lapine family, near Potosi, Missouri, some days ago, were brought to St. Louis yesterday for safe keeping against the infuriated citizens of Washington county, who attempted to lynch them Sunday morning.

Patrick Kane and Bernard Koffel, laborers in a sand bank at Trinity, were buried alive in the caving in of the sand on Saturday, and instantly killed. It took an hour and a half to disentomb their bodies.

The German steamer Aminea arrived at New York yesterday from Bremen direct.

A Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dispatch of yesterday says: The schooner Charles Friend, of Gloucester, captured by the British steamer Plover, seven weeks ago, was resened from the custody of the Provincial authorities on the 24th, and sent to Boston. Subsequently several French companies attacked the Prussian Tenth corps, but were repulsed with a loss of five officers. A French colonel was taken prisoner by the Prussians. The German loss was slight.

The French claim to have won a great victory at Morenel. The battle lasted till dark, neither party being driven from the field. It is alleged, have been beaten and driven back to their intrenchments before Amiens. The French army of the North was greater in numbers and better armed and equipped than obscurely given in thousands. The Prussian huzzars rode down and cut to pieces a regiment of the Garde Mobile. The German losses were severe.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts Progressing—Payment of Freight Bills of Pacific Railway Stopped by the Government—A German Embezzler Arrested—Naval Matters—Reports Printed—Estimate Receipts from Internal Revenue $126,418,000, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1870

Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

The report of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, is in the hands of the Secretary of War. In regard to the appointments issued for the ensuing year General Dyer remarks that they are larger than they have been any year since the close of the war. The operation of the law concerning unexpended balances has caused embarrassment to the work of the Ordnance Bureau. All operations at arsenals and in the department except breaking up ammunition and preparing absolute and unserviceable ordnance, and ordnance stores for sale had to be suspended immediately. In other respects also the law has operated to the detriment of the department, and its economical disposition of its property and stores. As a consequence, it is now necessary to ask for a sufficient appropriation to meet all the probable wants of the Department for the ensuing fiscal year. Preparations are in progress for dispositions at the St. Louis arsenal, in pursuance of the several acts of Congress on that subject, but some delay in carrying this out will necessarily be caused by the fact that the funds which were relied on to build quarters at the Jefferson Barracks reservation have reverted to the Treasury under the act heretofore referred to. These quarters should be built before the arsenal is given up by this Department.

General Dyer further recommends that several articles, now situated in the immediate vicinity of large cities, objectionable on account of causing alarm and anxiety to the inhabitants thereof, by the close proximity of large quantities of dangerous explosive material and the proceeds used in buildings a large arsenal of construction and development of water power at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and Watervliet Manufactory. A further reduction of enlisted men of ordnance from seventeen companies to five hundred is contemplated and will soon be made. The number of hired men employed has also been largely reduced. The number of ordnance officers has been reduced to fifty-nine, which is considerably less than the necessities of the Department require.

Since the close of the war the Department has disposed of more than 200,000 pieces of small arms unfit for use and of unserviceable gallantry, 250,000 of the same sort of four years past month. If the demand for arms and other munitions should continue as at present, the Department will be able to meet it and to dispose of the greater part of its surplus stores, which are unsuited to the wants, and the expense of keeping which is very great. The sales since the 1st of July, 1869, have presented the sum of about $5,600,000. In closing his report General Dyer calls renewed attention to the unfortunate condition of the forts on our seacoasts. None of the permanent forts are fully armed, and none of them, unless it be one or two in the Southern States, have not a single gun of suitable calibre for them.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

The work of consolidating the revenue collection districts of the country has been steadily progressing since October first. The force of clerks formerly employed in the old districts will be dispensed with in a short time. The saving will amount to a large expense of some two thousand dollars.

Payment of Interest on Pacific Railway Bonds.

The Government having paid considerable amounts in interest on bonds of the various Pacific Railroads which it had guaranteed, which the companies were unable to meet into the treasury, Secretary Boutwell has notified the Chief of the Warrant Department not to pass any more warrants for the payment of Government freight or transportation in favor of the Kansas, Central, Union Pacific, or Central Pacific Railroads until these roads reimburse the Government for the amounts advanced on their account. In consequence of this action there is considerable excitement among the officials of the above corporations, who have been here for some weeks endeavoring to have the matter settled. The Union Pacific owes $2,283,229; Kansas Pacific $488,169; Central Pacific $1,020,126; the balance due from the other Pacific roads is comparatively small.

Embezzler Arrested.

For some time past the detectives of this city and Baltimore have been on the lookout for a man named Lewis Deible, who had been Mayor of Rothberg, a town in Germany or Prussia, for fifteen years, and who, it was said, had embezzled moneys belonging to that corporation to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, and come over to this country. On Friday night a man answering to the description sent to the police by Mr. Eso., North German Consul at Baltimore, was taken in custody and lodged in police station. An examination of his trunk, &c., at one of the hotels at Camden Station, where he lodged, disclosed to view fifteen thousand dollars, which was taken in charge by the detectives. He was on Saturday given over to the charge of United States Marshal Golden borough for action of the North German Consul.

Naval Cadets Examined.

As required by the regulations of the Navy Department, an examination of the graduated class of 1869 as to scientific, mechanical and practical knowledge of its members preparatory to their promotion to the rank of ensign, has been held before the regular examining board of the academy at Annapolis. During the war, so great was the demand for naval officers that little attention was bestowed in its discipline, and soon by disuse became wholly neglected. Now, however, the war has ended and the surplus of officers is so great, the former strictness in every particular has been restored. The examination now just passed has been one of the most severe and comprehensive ever known. Twenty-two failed to satisfactory examination are Edwin H. Wiley, Illinois; B. H. Buckingham, Ohio; Jos. B. Holmes, Iowa; F. J. Bassett, Illinois; W. H. Harris, Indiana.

Vice Admiral.

The arrival in this country of the newly appointed Vice Admiral of the Navy, Stephen C. Rowan, revives the question, which was mooted considerably when the promotion of Admiral Porter was made, concerning the propriety of the Senate rejecting the nominations occasioned by the death of Farragut, and allowing the naval rank to dwindle to its ancient proportions by refusing to consent to promotion above the grade of Commodore. The fact that the question is expected upon the floor of the Senate will be not the least important that it is expected will be touched upon.

German Steamship Chased by the French.

It seems that the North German steamship Baltimore, which arrived from Bremen on Saturday, after leaving that port proceeded to the coast to avoid capture by the French, and had passed fourteen French men-of-war ships, one of them chasing the steamer for two hours, but in heavy storm coming on and the weather being thick and hazy, she was lost sight of, and the steamer continued on her course without meeting any other war vessels.

Indian Affairs.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs has been made up in a shorter than usual, and its main points have been anticipated by the publication of the report of Secretary Cox. Full details are given on a few points under the new policy of the President, and the working of the system. The purchases of goods for the Indian service have been carried on in the most satisfactory manner, the effect of Red Cloud's visit and the subsequent movements on the plains is presented at some length. The expenses and estimates are the same as given in the Secretary's report.

The Report of the Postmaster General Has been printed. All the information recently published has been anticipated, as well as the receipts and expenditures. He thinks the department will be self-sustaining next year. In reference to the controversy with the railroads the franking privilege, he fortifies his position with the decisions obtained from every other matter kept throughout the country. He recommends postal cards. All things considered, the department is in a more flourishing condition than ever before.

Estimate of Internal Revenue Receipts.

The following statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department for the information of the Secretary, exhibits in detail the amount it is estimated will be annually collected from all sources of internal revenue except stamps, after the law of July 14, 1870, shall have gone into full operation: New York, $63,000,000; Ohio, $16,062,000; Illinois, $15,263,000; Pennsylvania, $9,869,000; Kentucky, $8,709,000; Virginia, $4,959,000; Missouri, $4,462,000; Tennessee, $4,440,000; Indiana, $4,087,000; Maryland, $3,737,000; Louisiana, $3,000,000; Georgia, $2,621,000; Michigan, $2,000,000; Louisiana, $1,932,000; Wisconsin, $1,871,000; North Carolina, $1,198,000; Connecticut, $1,022,000; Tennessee, $857,000; Iowa, $800,000; West Virginia, $559,000; Georgia, $554,000; Rhode Island, $465,000; Delaware, $314,000; Maine, $261,000; New Hampshire, $232,000; Minnesota, $228,000; Alabama, $220,000; District of Columbia, $218,000; Texas, $174,000; South Carolina, $140,000; Kansas, $145,000; Oregon, $139,000; Mississippi, $122,000; Arkansas, $115,000; Nebraska, $88,000; Vermont, $80,000; Nevada, $85,000; Florida, $70,000; Montana, $52,000; New Mexico, $28,000; Colorado, $35,000; Idaho, $33,000; New Mexico, $28,000; Utah, $20,000; Wyoming, $10,000; Arizona, $8,000; Dakota, $4,000; total, $111,418,000. The additional estimate from stamps is $15,000,000, making a grand total of $126,418,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is not probable the President's annual message will be printed in advance of delivery to Congress, in order to guard additionally against unauthorized and premature publications.

SCHOONER SEIZED.

The deputy Collector of customs at Brownsville, Texas, recently seized the American schooner Rebecca at Brazos for being engaged in illegitimate traffic. The following day the Mexican Consul at Brownsville claimed the schooner as already under seizure by the Mexican Government, which will probably demand her release.

APPLICATION FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND MONEY COMMUTATION.

Since the first of July last upwards of eight hundred maimed soldiers have applied for the benefits of the act of Congress making provision for artificial limbs, or for money commutation.

CHARITY FAIR.

Secretary Boutwell delivered the opening address to-night at the great Charity Fair.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

A meeting of the Board of the Indian Peace Commission will soon be held.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Commissioner Delano.

Review of the Work of the Internal Revenue Bureau During the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1870.

The report of the Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was given to the representatives of the press to-day. It contains many important facts and recommendations. The Commissioner says the estimate submitted in his annual report for 1869, of the probable receipts from the Internal Revenue series, and exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks for the fiscal year 1870, has been more than realized. That estimate was $175,000,000, and the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws are shown to be $185,253,867 97, an excess of $10,253,867 97 beyond the estimate. This aggregate includes the series refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $196,809 81, as well as the amount of commissions of collectors. The total receipts for the first six months of 1870 are $81,466,288 27, and the last period of 1869 were $69,184,725 13, being an increase of twenty-two per cent., or a total increase of $15,283,563 14. The total receipts of the last six months of 1870 are $100,787,579 49, and for the like period of 1869 $90,854,849 16, being an increase of eleven per cent., or a total increase of $9,932,730 24. A comparative statement is here submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the fiscal year of 1870 are $185,253,867 97, and the total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were $160,069,244 29, showing a net gain for the present year of $25,186,623 68. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from excise tax from June 30, 1870, aggregating the sum of $25,186,-623 68. These figures and the deductions therefrom, satisfies the Commissioner that there is no insurmountable difficulty in securing our excise laws, the full employment of sales and informers, and the policy of paying moities, in his opinion, are no longer necessary. The system of collecting the tax has improved by discontinuing them. He recommends that the provisions be continued under the designation of assistant supervisors.

The number of distilleries, other than "fruit," registered during the last fiscal year is 778; the number of fruit distilleries registered is 2,120; total 2,898. The aggregate capacity of the registered distilleries for each twenty-four hours, as ascertained by surveys, is as follows: From grain 736,777 gallons; from molasses 21,-000; from fruit 10,000 gallons; total 767,777 gallons. The aggregate capacity of the distilleries now in operation is 610,551 gallons. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production of spirits from grain, fruit and other than fruit of 71,337,099 gallons; from fruit 1,236,816; from fruit not yet returned but estimated 150,000 total 72,725,955 gallons. The Commissioner says the production for the present year is likely to be largely increased for the current year. The crops of corn and fruit are largely grown in many parts of the United States, and because the act of July has relieved manufacturers from the restrictions which prevented alcohol from distillation, which, when applied to fruit, were found to be burdensome.

The Commissioner is in favor of the first, 1869, was 16,685,168 gallons; the quantity entered for consumption during the fiscal year was 71,337,099 gallons; the quantity withdrawn from bond during the last period was 70,239,937 gallons, leaving in bond June 30, 1870, 16,782,330 gallons; the quantity remaining in bond June 30, 1869, was 11,882,658 gallons; the quantity remaining in bond June 30, 1870, was 16,782,330 gallons; the quantity remaining in bond June 30, 1869, was 11,882,658 gallons; the quantity remaining in bond June 30, 1870, was 16,782,330 gallons; the quantity stated in his report for 1869, as shown by corrected reports of the collectors received at the office of the Commissioner, was 11,882,658 gallons. The quantity in bond June 30, 1869, is 21,328 gallons.

The Commissioner thinks there will be no material falling off in the production of spirits during the present fiscal year. The plan of carrying distilleries on the basis of the eight-hour fermenting period for sweet mash, and ten hours for sour mash, as set forth in his report, has been fully carried out, and its results are highly satisfactory and advantageous to the distillers. The plan of gauging has very generally seem to be disposed to obey the laws and regulations. The Commissioner is in favor of the Bureau in regard to the selection and adoption of the same saccharometer. The Commissioner says that the rules and regulations made are favorable to the selection of a standard of proof. He is in favor of the internal revenue officers having direct supervision of the distilleries. There is no reason why the Government should not employ this instrument, and he therefore recommends that the Commissioner be invested with the necessary authority. The experience of the past year has served to strengthen the Commissioner's confidence in the wisdom and policy of changing the law taxing spirits, and reference is made to the views set forth in his last annual report, that the rate of tax and the manner of its collection be such as they are likely to secure the greatest results from the source for 1870 are $5,581,999 18, already within four dollars of the estimate.

The receipts from tobacco continue to be highly satisfactory, and the indications are that the receipts from this source are $8,350,000 57 for the preceding year they were $8,129,702 37, an increase of nearly $220,000. The increase of nearly $8,000.00 has not been speculative, having been steadily maintained at an average over $600,000 per month. The late crop of tobacco was an inferior one, owing to the generally wet season. The first months of the fiscal year, in the principal tobacco growing districts. The Commissioner calls attention to the defects in the law of July 14, by which great inequalities exist, and he claims that there is but one remedy for these, and that is to change the law so as to make the taxes on all descriptions of tobacco uniform, "Less than twenty-two per cent., or a total increase of $15,283,563 44. The total receipts of the last six months of 1870 are $100,787,579 49, and for the like period of 1869 $90,854,849 16, being an increase of eleven per cent., or a total increase of $9,932,730 24. A comparative statement is here submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the fiscal year of 1870 are $185,253,867 97, and the total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were $160,069,244 29, showing a net gain for the present year of $25,186,623 68. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from excise tax from June 30, 1870, aggregating the sum of $25,186,-623 68. These figures and the deductions therefrom, satisfies the Commissioner that there is no insurmountable difficulty in securing our excise laws, the full employment of sales and informers, and the policy of paying moities, in his opinion, are no longer necessary. The system of collecting the tax has improved by discontinuing them. He recommends that the provisions be continued under the designation of assistant supervisors.

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Since the close of the war the Department has disposed of more than 200,000 pieces of small arms unfit for use and of unserviceable gallantry, 250,000 of the same sort of four years past month. If the demand for arms and other munitions should continue as at present, the Department will be able to meet it and to dispose of the greater part of its surplus stores, which are unsuited to the wants, and the expense of keeping which is very great. The sales since the 1st of July, 1869, have presented the sum of about $5,600,000. In closing his report General Dyer calls renewed attention to the unfortunate condition of the forts on our seacoasts. None of the permanent forts are fully armed, and none of them, unless it be one or two in the Southern States, have not a single gun of suitable calibre for them.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

The work of consolidating the revenue collection districts of the country has been steadily progressing since October first. The force of clerks formerly employed in the old districts will be dispensed with in a short time. The saving will amount to a large expense of some two thousand dollars.

Payment of Interest on Pacific Railway Bonds.

The Government having paid considerable amounts in interest on bonds of the various Pacific Railroads which it had guaranteed, which the companies were unable to meet into the treasury, Secretary Boutwell has notified the Chief of the Warrant Department not to pass any more warrants for the payment of Government freight or transportation in favor of the Kansas, Central, Union Pacific, or Central Pacific Railroads until these roads reimburse the Government for the amounts advanced on their account. In consequence of this action there is considerable excitement among the officials of the above corporations, who have been here for some weeks endeavoring to have the matter settled. The Union Pacific owes $2,283,229; Kansas Pacific $488,169; Central Pacific $1,020,126; the balance due from the other Pacific roads is comparatively small.

Embezzler Arrested.

For some time past the detectives of this city and Baltimore have been on the lookout for a man named Lewis Deible, who had been Mayor of Rothberg, a town in Germany or Prussia, for fifteen years, and who, it was said, had embezzled moneys belonging to that corporation to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, and come over to this country. On Friday night a man answering to the description sent to the police by Mr. Eso., North German Consul at Baltimore, was taken in custody and lodged in police station. An examination of his trunk, &c., at one of the hotels at Camden Station, where he lodged, disclosed to view fifteen thousand dollars, which was taken in charge by the detectives. He was on Saturday given over to the charge of United States Marshal Golden borough for action of the North German Consul.

Naval Cadets Examined.

As required by the regulations of the Navy Department, an examination of the graduated class of 1869 as to scientific, mechanical and practical knowledge of its members preparatory to their promotion to the rank of ensign, has been held before the regular examining board of the academy at Annapolis. During the war, so great was the demand for naval officers that little attention was bestowed in its discipline, and soon by disuse became wholly neglected. Now, however, the war has ended and the surplus of officers is so great, the former strictness in every particular has been restored. The examination now just passed has been one of the most severe and comprehensive ever known. Twenty-two failed to satisfactory examination are Edwin H. Wiley, Illinois; B. H. Buckingham, Ohio; Jos. B. Holmes, Iowa; F. J. Bassett, Illinois; W. H. Harris, Indiana.

Vice Admiral.

The arrival in this country of the newly appointed Vice Admiral of the Navy, Stephen C. Rowan, revives the question, which was mooted considerably when the promotion of Admiral Porter was made, concerning the propriety of the Senate rejecting the nominations occasioned by the death of Farragut, and allowing the naval rank to dwindle to its ancient proportions by refusing to consent to promotion above the grade of Commodore. The fact that the question is expected upon the floor of the Senate will be not the least important that it is

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1870.

We direct attention to the brief communication entitled "Diamont," printed elsewhere in this paper. There is more food for reflection in it, than is usually found in the same number of words.

Coal is now selling in Memphis at two dollars and fifty cents per barrel—or about one dollar per bushel! Where are the railroads, which boast of their ability to supply the lower markets with coal, independent of the river?

At the meeting of Councils yesterday some very important action was taken. A resolution was adopted requesting Governor Geary to take immediate action towards devising measures for the protection of the State at large, in regard to the obstruction of the Ohio river by the bridge at Cincinnati. The resolution was passed at the instance of the Coal Exchange. An ordinance was introduced allowing the Manchester Passenger Railway Company to traverse the triangular square bounded by Fifth avenue, Market and Liberty streets, and a resolution was adopted requesting the next Legislature to grant a charter for a bridge over the Monongahela river from Miltenberger street, where the new market house stands, to a point in Birmingham.

In the present deplorable condition of France, foreigners would naturally take it for granted that the people would forget, or at any rate, ignore their religious differences, and all be animated by a common patriotic enthusiasm. Among the really intelligent laity of both the Catholic and the Protestant communions, we are informed that this is very much the case, at least in some parts of the country. But no fact can be better attested than the discord and distrust spread among the ignorant peasantry of many districts by their spiritual guides. The priests are generally hostile to the Republic; it even appears that they prefer submission to a foreign Protestant King rather than see France delivered by the Provisional Government. Garibaldi is so fully assured of their disloyalty to the popular cause that, in speeches and proclamations, he has called upon all patriotic French women to apply themselves systematically to counteract sacerdotal influence among the men. As for the Jesuits, he drives them from his jurisdiction without ceremony, and denounces the attempt of Gambetta to conciliate the fraternity as founded upon ignorance of the spirit and objects of the organization. If the statements concerning the part performed by the French clergy in the present agony of France are true, on the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of government, their "war record" will probably be found embarrassing even to their nimble wits, and damaging to their future influence.

Though for many years now, the Protestant Churches in France have been free and favored by the Government as much as could reasonably be expected, few readers need to be told what long centuries of intolerance and persecution they formerly endured. Protestant church historians have often referred to the history of religious dissent in that country for practical refutation of the old saying, that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." It is not so, they say, as France would certainly have become Protestant in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, if the "new doctrine" had not been suppressed by violence, extinguished in "martyrs' blood."

Very naturally in the old times when France happened to be at war with any of her neighbors, distrust of Huguenot loyalty was a common feeling among Catholic adherents of the government. And in spite of the faithful service of many Protestant statesmen, officers and soldiers, such distrust was often justified by facts. After the first French defeats in the present war, in many places the cry of Prussianism was raised against the "Huguenots," as they are still called, and in some localities they were in danger from the fanaticism of their devout neighbors. This alarm some time ago passed away, and they are now admitted to be as loyal as the rest of their countrymen. Some of their newspapers, such as the *Eglise Libre* edited by Mr. Pilatte, known to many in this country, show great boldness as well as good sense in exposing the evil spirit and barbarous policy which led to the war.

Little abatement has taken place in the interest with which the Russian question continues to be discussed in Europe. In some quarters the interest still amounts to positive excitement, and those who confidently predict war in the near future, experience no difficulty in finding arguments to give plausibility at least to the prognostication. It seems likely that Count Bismarck holds entire control of the affairs, of course, we mean Count Bismarck as the adviser and representative of the Prussian King. With their knowledge and consent, the Czar has taken advantage of the existing state of affairs to deliver himself from a most irksome humiliation. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Granville betrays no hesitation or wavering in the resolution to follow up the purpose disclosed in his original note. It appears, however, that there is to be no precipitation, and if war is to ensue, the initiative will rest with England. The wisdom or cunning apparent in the direction thus given to the discussion is so manifest as to be obvious to all the world. While it is certain that England will fight whenever her honor or highest interests make a resort to arms unavoidable, it is equally certain that, in her present condition, she will temporize, and postpone the appeal to force as long as possible. She is not prepared for war, and the state of Ireland and the grim prospect presented by the unsettled Alabama question combine to make war undesirable. Russia is also quite unprepared for such a conflict as the one which she seems to provoke. Each of the great powers, well aware of the other's state of unreadiness and real reluctance to fight, neither will hurry on a collision, and the exciting controversy of the diplomatists will probably be peacefully settled in the European Congress made necessary by other questions.

Though constantly and vehemently denounced, the "Interview" is evidently a popular institution. "People of taste and sensibility" have, from the first, spoken of the practice as inconsistent with good morals and good manners, but, we believe, have never failed to read the colloquy reported, if the subject happened to be interesting, or no matter what the subject, if the "chief speaker" happened to be eminent or notorious. Men distinguished, or merely well known, bitterly complain that their private conversation has been published without their consent, much to their injury and mortification, but they are not less gracious or complaisant with the reporter when encountered again, or with the next reporter who approaches them with "professional views." The truth is that, as there is an instinctive tendency in all to look at any man who has become distinguished, or notorious, there is likewise a curiosity to look into his mind, or to know his thoughts. Hence, people will read interviews, thus encouraging the practice which they denounce as objectionable. And if a man happens to think his own sentiments interesting or important to the public, he is apt to be secretly pleased that any body agrees with him on the subject, and seeks an opportunity of learning and making them widely known. If the practice had not been encouraged by its victims, it would have long ago ceased to be a fashion. At present it seems destined to abolition by abuse, or in consequence of the incompetence of the reporters. Within a period of about two weeks, General Butler and General Schenck have each disavowed in public sentiments which they were represented as having expressed in interviews, while another conspicuous character, a United States Senator, has been reported as quietly imparting his opinion of public affairs to an interviewer in Washington at the very time he was edifying a Western audience with a lecture. The call for reform is urgent.

The President does not approve General Butler's sentiments, especially those about the Alabama claims and war with England, still he does like what is said in favor of San Domingo and Cuba.

The new Board of Education in London is to consist of forty-nine members, and already one hundred and thirty-two candidates are announced. It is a significant fact, that of this number nearly one-half are gentlemen so distinguished for ability as to be not only well known in England, but in this country also. Among the candidates are Prof. Huxley, W. Hepworth Dixon, Sir Sidney Waterlow, J. A. Froude, the historian, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P., Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M. P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P. Many distinguished ladies are also candidates for places in the Board, some of whom will certainly succeed. The school system of Pennsylvania, which is among the best yet devised, has been crippled in its operations by bad management. Illiterate superintendents, ignorant directors, and consequently incompetent teachers, have, in too many instances, been suffered to control our school affairs. The people are gradually working a change in this respect, and placing their school offices in the hands of men better qualified to discharge their duties, and carry out the beneficent provisions of the law. London furnishes us an example worthy of imitation.

STATE NEWS.

Huntingdon boasts of having three of the best marksmen in the State.

A new Baptist church will be dedicated at Philipsburg on the 11th proximo.

Philadelphia has sixteen daily newspapers.

Samuel Small, Esq., of York, is about to build a college in that place. Two years will be required to build it.

Mrs. Fissel, the York county lady whom we noticed had been indulging in a long sleep, is dead.

Rev. W. A. Kerr, upon leaving the First Presbyterian Church of Easton, was presented by the congregation with $500.

The St. John's Lutheran Church at Easton has given over $1,000 to widows, orphans and the poor during the past year, besides raising $6,000 for other religious purposes.

Philadelphia has twenty-five charitable hospitals, thirty-three asylums, and nine soup societies.

Twelve tons of poultry were carried through Easton by one Express Company one day last week.

The debt of Allentown amounts to $101,-030.56.

Gen. Albright, of Manch Chunk, is taking steps for the formation of a volunteer regiment in Carbon county.

There is great excitement in the vicinity of Miles Cemetery, Erie county, over two cases of "body snatching" recently discovered.

The Connesautville *Record* is to appear in a larger form and in a new dress on the first of January.

The new United Brethren Church at Mountville, Lancaster county, was dedicated on Sunday.

Joshua Haines died in Altoona on Friday, in his seventy-second year.

Three distilleries are soon to be started in Clarion county.

A beautiful white swan was captured near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, on Wednesday.

The Jefferson county Teachers' Institute will be held at Brookville, commencing on Monday, December 26th.

A little daughter of Mrs. Weaver, of Troutville, Jefferson county, while playing at the school house on Monday last, fell down and expired in a few minutes.

James Fahey, a Meadville rough, shot and slightly wounded George Talley in that city Thursday evening last. The attack was unprovoked.

The dead in the burial grounds at Lebanon are now being removed to the general cemetery of that place.

There were raited out of the Susquehanna boom, Williamsport, from January 1st to November 1st, 1,061,895 logs, or 216,544,516 feet board measure.

Philadelphia is the fourth in rank among the cities of the civilized world, and contains about one hundred and ten thousand dwelling houses, or about forty thousand more than New York. So says the *Day*.

The building for the new rolling mill at Greenville is about ready for the reception of the machinery.

The furnace of the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, at Bridgewstown, will blow in on the first of December.

The tree marking the spot of the Treadwell-Harper murder, in Susquehanna county, is gradually disappearing through the kindness of relic hunters.

Thaddens Clark, of Hollidaysburg, was probably fatally injured in an ore bank near that place, on Tuesday last, by a fall of earth.

Downingtown, Chester county, which contains about eleven hundred inhabitants, has just finished her water-works, at a cost of $36,000.

Mr. Noah Osborn, of Mercer county, raised this season two hundred and seventy-five bushels of corn to the ear, on a piece of ground containing two acres.

A man named Wm. Eck, of Reading, about thirty years of age, died on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, from exposure while suffering from an attack of *mania a potu*. He leaves a family.

Mr. Wm. D. Clarke, a wealthy citizen of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, and a man over fifty years of age, became enamored of a maiden lady of that village, and on Monday of last week left his wife and home accompanied by said young lady for parts unknown.

The venerable Robert Lytle and lady, of Franklin, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday evening last.

Pennsylvania, according to official statistics, ranks fourth among the States of the Union as regards the number of its merchant vessels and the total amount of its tonnage.

J. R. Durborrow, Esq., late of the Bedford *Inquirer*, has bought the Huntingdon *Republican* and will consolidate it with the *Journal* of the latter place.

The amount of coal shipped from Northumberland county during October was 112,802 tons, and for the season 833,869 tons against 112,296 tons for the same month in 1869, and 704,669 tons to the same time last year. Gain for October this year 712 tons, and the season 69,290.

The census returns show that the Presbyterians claim the wealthiest denomination in Philadelphia, their property being worth more than $4,000,000. They also furnish more millionaires than any other church. The Episcopalians stand next in both respects.

Hon. George Will, the oldest citizen of Littlestown, died in that place on the 12th inst., in the eighty-third year of his age. A member of years ago he held the position of Associate Judge in Adams county.

People of the outlying districts of Waynesburg are anxious to be included in the corporation limits of that place, and are talking up the subject.

A new paper, to be called the *Advance*, is about to be started in Greenville, by Messrs. Dunbare, Yeakel & Harpst. It is to be independent in politics.

Mr. Andrew Campbell, one of the oldest citizens of Mercer county, died in Greenville on Sabbath last. He had resided in the county for over half a century. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and furnished several sons for the Union army in the late struggle.

A number of philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia have recommended the establishment of a female inebriate asylum—intended solely for the reformation of females. These men have examined a location in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, and the negotiations for its purchase are now pending.

Michael Gondon, a resident of Juniata township, Bedford county, had an altercation with his wife, a few days since, and when he was eating his breakfast Mrs. Gondon seized an axe and dealt him such terrible blows on the head that he died on Tuesday. The wife is said to be wholly to blame.

John Miller, of Dunningsville, Washington county, killed an otter the other day, which had wandered away from its watery haunts and taken refuge in a brush heap.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: "There is a white turkey hen that has been seen upon our mountains, and around Three Mile Spring, where she has ranged for the last fifteen years. She raised a brood of fifteen this season, two of which are as white as herself. She is fearfully wild, and very white. Hunters have thus far refused to shoot her."

We learn from the Clinton *Republican* that whilst a party of boys were shooting at a mark, a little son of Richard Krebs, aged about eleven years, approached the party with a desire to try his skill as a marksman, and the boys, hoping to have a little sport, over-charged the gun and handed it to the little urchin to shoot. The gun was fired and the little fellow knocked over, when it was discovered by the party that his arm had been broken and his face badly burned. He was taken home and cared for.

Joseph A. Scranton, proprietor of the Scranton *Republican*, presented each of the employees in the establishments a fine turkey on the evening preceding Thanksgiving day.

The Tidioute *Journal* has been enlarged, and is much improved in typography. It is now the largest, and from appearances, one of the most prosperous papers in Warren county.

A correspondent of the New York *World* thus describes two objects of interest in Bethlehem: Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, has a remarkable bridge and a venerable hotel. The bridge is 1,250 feet long. One end is in the borough of Bethlehem, the other end in the borough of South Bethlehem. The ends of the bridge are in Northampton county, but the middle section is in Lehigh county. It passes over the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal, the Monocacy creek, the public road leading from Bethlehem to Taylor's Mill's, Goat Island, (being an island formed by a creek and a river), the public road leading from Allentown to Hellertown, the river Lehigh, six tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Front street, in the borough of South Bethlehem. If there is a bridge in the country that accomplishes more objects, the people of the Bethlehems would, no doubt, like to know of its locality. The old Moravian "Sun Hotel," or "Sun tavern," as it was originally denominated, was built in 1758. It was designed and planned as a hotel, and the architect's original plan, with elevations and ground divisions, is still preserved, being handsomely framed and hung up in the reading room. It was built by the Moravian church congregation, and held by them for a long time. It has had but five proprietors in 112 years—the Moravian church, C. A. Lucken, each, of Bethlehem, and John Anderson, of New York city, (who purchased from the church), James Leibert, Rufus A. Grider and Charles Brodhead, who is the present owner. The rooms in the main building are still as they were first made. The main entrance is as originally constructed, and just as it was when Washington, Hancock, the Adamses, Lafayette, Pulaski, Steuben, and all the principal men of the revolution sojourned within its walls. When New York and Philadelphia were occupied by the British armies, and Congress was in session at York, Pennsylvania, Bethlehem was on the only line of travel from Boston and the east generally to York and the south. Hence the records of the hotel show that all the persons above named were frequently guests of the same. Lafayette made quite a stay within its walls, having been sent there to recover from the wound he received at the battle of Brandywine. From its construction to the present time, it has been used as a hotel, and promises to continue as such for a century or two more.

PERSONAL.

A New York *Sun* dispatch declares positively that the President still wishes Schenck to accept the English mission, and will urge the position upon him when they meet.

The President has unofficial information that Wayne McVeigh is improving in health, and has gone from Rome to Constantinople and relieved Mr. Morris, and consequently will not resign.

There is great excitement in Boston on account of an alleged conspiracy against Mrs. Phœbe H. Phelps, sister of United States Senator Ira Harris, of Albany, by her husband, Hon. Charles A. Phelps, to have her incarcerated in a lunatic asylum. Mrs. Phelps is a lady of fine literary and L. and has been connected with the editorial staff of the Boston *Transcript*. She declares that she has been shamefully abused, and that her husband is anxious to dispose of her story by making the public believe her insane.

STATE POLITICS.

The *Industrial Bulletin*, published at Johnstown, thus explains the defeat of Hon. D J. Morrell for Congress in the Seventeenth district:

It is industriously circulated throughout the West that Hon. D. J. Morrell was defeated for Congress, because of a reaction in his district in favor of Free Trade. We have the best reason for knowing that this is wholly false, nor was there the slightest dissatisfaction with anything done or omitted by him in his legislative capacity. His own sincerity, without any kind or effort or form of solicitation on his part or on the part of his friends, was completely vindicated, and all did what it never did before for a Congressman not running on the Democratic ticket—it gave him a majority. Millin county held its own, there was some falling off in Blair owing to general apathy, but Huntingdon county, considered good for 500 majority for him, was nearly 600 the other way. It is the residence of his rival, who is personally popular. There were at least fifty disappointed candidates for the position who had to cast their revenge out of somebody, 'nt the important element was a secret oath bound organization, composed of leading Republicans and Democrats, which had for a number of years controlled nominations, but which was exposed and defeated in 1869 by the Hon. Joan Scott, United States Senator.

Burning with hate for Mr. Scott, who was beyond their reach, they struck his blameless friend, Mr Morrell, a wholly unexpected blow. For their leaders made extravagant professions of friendship down to the very day of the election. They sold Mr. Morrell for one of their own forth-a who was a candidate for the State Senate, at nearly every poll, and while they were striving to effect a purpose of their own, they were enabled to pocket a large amount of money, which could have come from no other source than the Democratic lavers.

The conference which nominated Mr. Morrell's opponent passed a strong Protective Tariff resolution, and he himself declared everywhere that he was as good a tariff man as Mr. Morrell, but for some reason the pulse thropic foreign party, with goods to sell, had such private assurances that they were willing to pay the expenses of his campaign liberally. The Free Trade triumph in this matter hath this extent—no more.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Heavy Shipment of Silver—The Copper-Bearing Rock at Silver Island Swept Away by a Storm—A Word on Politics—Warning to Pennsylvania Republicans.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Sault Ste. Marie, November 15, 1870.

The propeller Coburn, of the Ward line, took down nineteen tons of silver ore yesterday, valued at about $20,000. The operations of the Silver Island Company have received a check by the late storms, which washed over their coffer-dams and forced a temporary halt. It is feared that the gales of last week have washed them away altogether. The Chicora, having to go into dry dock, has suspended operations for the season, and the probabilities are that communications are suspended for this season. A tug with a large raft of timber which left Houghton for the silver mines eight or ten days ago, has not been heard from, and it is feared she has foundered in one of the recent gales.

There has been a fearful snow storm raging here for the last twenty-four hours, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane from the Northwest. The St. Paul passed up to-day with a full cargo for Duluth, and will not touch at any intermediate ports. There is an immense quantity of freight for St. Paul carried by this route. One propeller took up 1,500 barrels of apples for that place.

I see considerable comment in the papers on the defeat of Hon. John F. Driggs for Congress in this District, and to outsiders it seems strange that in a district having 3,000 of a Republican majority a Democrat should be elected; but it is only another instance of men having more interest in the success of their favorite candidate than the good of the party, and relying on the strength of the party to elect any one who receives the nomination. Mr. Driggs served this district three terms, and was a candidate for renomination, but beaten by Randolph Strickland in 1866, who was elected by a majority. The friends of Strickland claimed that in accordance with party usage he should have been instated for another term, while the friends of Driggs claimed that unfair means had been resorted to in his defeat in 1866, while he was at Washington City attending to the conner-iences, and that he should now receive the nomination out of which he was then wronged. The fight at once became a bitter and unrelenting one, Republicans who cared more for the success of the party and its principle endeavored to lay them both aside and re-instate a man who would be responsible to both or to contending factions, but while Driggs had many friends and Strickland had many friends, the latter, by a few, or neither of the two would have been nominated when defeat would be sure to follow. The Democrats nominated Driggs, and a strong opposition was at once organized under lead of Mr. Strickland, and resulted in the election of a Democrat.

Mr. Driggs when in Congress, showed himself a able Representative and Statesman, and in urging industry and in olden times his nomination would have been equivalent to an election; but the time has come when men, though ever so competent, should not be nominated when or [illegible] to a large minority of the party. What has happened to the party in the 30th District, of this State and a number of Districts in Pennsylvania, will happen to the party in the entire Keystone State if the fight for Mercer and Erie is continued. We say to us that by this time the leaders of the party should have learned wisdom, and should protect against the eternal turmoil as to who should handle the finances of the State. In 1851, Seth Clover wrote, "Unless the Canal Commissioner's office is abolished, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is ruined;" and it is evident that unless the election of State Treasurer is taken out of the Legislature, where votes are bought and sold like "sheep in the shambles," the Republican party is gone up in our State. The Republican party was not organized to advance the interests of any one man or faction, but for the advancement of the interests of the whole country, and no man should feel as though he or his friends owned the party or that offices were made particularly for them. Whether Pennsylvania will cast her electoral vote for the Republican candidate for President and elect a Republican Governor will depend on the Republicans in the State Legislature the coming winter. Let constituents give their Senators and Representatives to understand that they are to be held to a strict accountability.

A. P. B.

DIXMONT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Great public institutions belong to the public. It is the interest of every citizen to guard the usefulness and honor of every such institution, as jealously as he would care for his own personal reputation. Hence, while no individual can safely disregard any serious aspersion of his honor, it does often happen that he may safely leave his general repute and well known character to answer the accusations of slanderous tongues, and wholly disregard charges whose unworthy origin or frivolous nature serve only to disclose the malignity of the calumniator. The charges brought against the management of the Asylum for the Insane at Dixmont, have been, by the Directors of that Asylum, brought before the Court and by them referred to the legal authorities for examination, and will, no doubt, receive diligent and conscientious scrutiny. In the meantime it is not unreasonable to reflect that any prejudice or prejudgment will be a cruel wrong to the directors and officers of the institution. They have won by unselfish, faithful service the confidence of the whole community, and in their official and professional character may safely challenge a suspension of judgment till not only the charges are investigated, but the character and objects of a frequently recurring clamor, so to this and other communities, with which the community is filled and sensational articles are gotten up to please a morbid taste and fasten upon a single worthy institution. The injury done to the cause of benevolence, exercised for the relief and restoration of those on whom the heaviest of earthly sorrows has fallen, by undermining the confidence of the public in the institution created for this end, and withdrawing public and private aid from their directors and other officers, is generally out of all proportion to the gravity of the accusations, and long outlasts investigations and complete refutation. The publications likely to which frivolity or malignity owners into a newspaper, in too many cases is never overtaken by the contradiction and exposure. What, therefore, rejoicing in the confidence of the Board of Directors, we trust that the scrutiny ordered may be extended to accuser as well as accused, and the whole truth be brought to light. It would be an immunity, that a rightful verdict may be rendered and a just estimate be made of the value of these periodic attacks, on what should be to us all a source of proud and grateful reflections in the magnificent Institutions founded and endowed by enlightened Caris lan charity for the relief of human suffering.

Audi Alteram Partem

Russia and the United States.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday, to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, says: The report that Russia has counted upon the moral aid of the United States to assist her in settling her differences with the other European powers, is fully verified here to-day by the best possible authority. In view of the probable meeting of a European Congress, the Russian Government, a short time ago, expressed a desire, through its Minister here, to have the United States Government represented in that diplomatic assembly. Minister Catacazy consulted the President here, and also proceeded to Boston and had a long consultation with Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The result in the latter case was that Mr. Sumner expressed favorable views of the project, and his address on the Franco Prussian war, lately delivered in Boston, is understood to define his position on this question, and to embody the views which, in his judgment, the United States should try to present to the proposed European Congress. The best informed and most careful observers of European difficulties do not doubt the failure of this scheme; but that in case such a Congress assembles it will discuss questions of European politics, and if the result is satisfactory it will terminate by conclusions of a treaty of peace involving, most probably, guarantees of European territories, bringing some powers into still closer and more entangling relations. There is no doubt that the administration will, if the European Congress assembles, decline to send a representative, in order to avoid placing itself and the United States Government in a position so contrary to the well established precedents of American politics. Of this fact the Russian Minister has been made aware, and Russia will not, therefore, be aided by the United States.

The Legislature of North Carolina is to elect a United States Senator to-day, to succeed Joseph C. Abbott, Republican. The Raleigh *Standard* says there is some talk about an effort on the part of the Republicans to elect a "moderate" Democrat, by throwing their strength in favor of such a man if put in nomination. The editor says the party has nothing to hope from any man unless he is a straight Republican, and advises the Republican members to vote steadily for their own choice, and thereby throw the entire responsibility upon the Democratic majority.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

The Methodist Book Concern Safe Robbery.

The mysterious circumstances attending the robbery of the safe of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York, last August, have not been altogether forgotten. Most of the property stolen belonged to Dr. Durbin. After the robbery, a suspension of public opinion was asked, and but little has been said by the press since. A statement is now made public, to the effect that soon after the robbery, at the instance of Dr. Harris and Dr. Durbin, the matter was investigated by a committee of the Missionary Board. The report says:

"It appears that the outer door of the safe had been opened in the usual way—the inner one had been broken; that there were but two persons, the Assistant Corresponding Secretary and the Recording Secretary, who were acquainted with the combinations of the lock or could open the safe, unless a knowledge of the combinations *had been surreptitiously obtained by some other person*. The system of combinations had never been written down, but was held in memory by these two officials. The circumstance of the robbery made it very manifest that it was the work of parties well acquainted with the premises, and the report intimated that the suspicions of the committee were strongly inclined toward certain unnamed parties. It appeared also that only a few days after the robbery, most of the stolen property was brought back by the Recording Secretary, who refused to give any information respecting the parties from whom he received it. There were also intimations that some sort of promises, if was not said what, had been given by Dr. Durbin, to whom most of it belonged, before it was given up to him. But no proof was given that he had in any wise compromised himself in the affair. The property returned was almost entirely of a kind not easily available to the robbers. A coupon Government bond of U. S. 7-30, and a considerable amount of money, specie and currency, was not thus returned. Some time afterward most of the money came back by the same way. But by which the other property had been received, or whether the missing bond is still missing. The Recording Secretary, when inquired of by the committee by what means he came into possession of the property, declined to reveal the name of the parties who brought it to him, saying that obligations that bound him conscientiously to that course. The Board were not satisfied with the report, or rather with the state of affairs as reported by the Committee. The subject was, therefore, recommitted to Bishop James, who was instructed to associate with himself five other members of the Board, and to further prosecute the inquiry. The Bishop called to his help the same parties who had constituted the first Committee. Their report was presented to the Board last week, which, however, in no important particular clears up the aspects of the case, and ended by recommending that nothing further be asked than to submit anew the former report, and the report was adopted by the Board—but not without a decided dissent from a few members, if not a numerous, minority. We report the case without comment."

After the publication of the above report, a reporter of the New York *Times*, waited upon Rev. Dr. Terry, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who declined to explain how he received the stolen property, declined to say whether he knew the guilty parties or not, and duly stated that "if he chose to bear the blame, and shield for a time another party, by reason of a good purpose, that was his misfortune." He blunded to his public service of over forty years, and said those who knew him could base some estimate of his personal honor upon his past record. He said he had a good reason and a good conscience for his act, as he had done in this matter. To the question: "Do you know where the guilt of the theft lies?" He replied, "That I must not answer."

All the other prominent officials who were approached firmly declined to talk of anything affecting Dr. Terry's position in that affair. Rev. Dr. Durbin declined to make any statement of the conversation that passed between Dr. Terry and himself concerning the restitution of the latter's property, declaring that it was of a private nature. He said that he knew nothing of the person or persons involved in the crime, nor of the arrangements which effected the restoration. He received back a portion of his missing valuables, but whether under any pledge of secrecy he did not state. And thus the matter ends, for the present, at least.

Coal on the Lower Ohio.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* repeats the prediction made twenty-five years ago, by a magazine from manufacturer, that the most favorable point for the extensive manufacture of iron were, the one near the smelting coal bed of Illinois and Kentucky and the other on the Mississippi and most convenient to the rich iron deposits in Missouri; and that not many years would elapse before there would be a large traffic between the two in exchange of the coals and iron ore by river transit.

The editor says this prediction seems about to be verified, and adds: Some months since public attention was drawn to the "block" coal at Brazil and elsewhere in Indiana, and near the eastern margin of the great Illinois coal field. Recently it has been ascertained that this coal seam is with slight disturbances, continuous to the Ohio river. From all this there is every indication that it will be found in its proper place, and of its full thickness, in the counties of Hancock and Ohio, in Kentucky. For several weeks past our friends in that section write us gentlemen from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia, with a geological engineer, and engineers agents, have been exploring this line of coal in the counties of Martin, Dubois, Spencer and Perry, Indiana, and, as said, have secured very favorable leases of the coal under some hundred thousands of acres in this district, and have purchased two or more farms near Troy, Indiana. We have very quiet and kept to ourselves, but our friends infer that "they mean business," and that a railroad will soon be in progress connecting the railroads of the North-east with those of the Southwest and the lakes with the gulf.

A strange and improbable rumor in diplomatic circles asserts that Prussia is negotiating with Hayti for the purchase of San Domingo, and that the United States is a party to the transaction, on the reciprocal ground that Prussia will endeavor to secure this country a coaling station on the Mediterranean.

An Old Friend.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

Has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND. d6

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma
With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

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Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,
HAVE THE BEST
SOFA BEDSTEADS
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CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

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(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 65 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURER OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactory.

STEAM RADIATOR.
We have Just Received a New Style of
CAST IRON RADIATOR,
Suited for High or Low Steam. A neat and durable article for Offices or Dwellings.
CRAIG BROTHERS, 129 Second Ave.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SUITS,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Birets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.
A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
ELEVENTH SESSION
OPENS JANUARY 4, 1871.

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Banner Tobacco Works.
AUSTIN & CO.,
31 SIXTH STREET
(LATE ST. CLAIR).
Tobacco,
CIGARS, SNUFF, &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf
MADE A SPECIALTY.
Give us a Call or send us an Order. This

Louisville Navy.
OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND
IN BUTTS, HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES.
KNOX & ORR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
268 *Liberty Street,*
Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in the market. Dealers in need of such goods should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

CONFECTIONERY.

NEW GOODS.
100 boxes New Layer Raisins.
200 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
50 boxes Sultana Raisins;
10 cases Figs;
20 casks Currants,
15 bbls New Prunes;
5 bags Bordeaux Almonds;
50 kegs Malaga Grapes;
50 bags Jordan Almonds;
20 bags Filberts;
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
15 bags Naple Walnuts;
20 bags New Shellbarries;
10 bbls New Blackberries;
6,000 dozen assorted Canned Fruit and Vegetables.
FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

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ANOTHER ARRIVAL
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WINTER GOODS.
MEN AND BOYS'
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
OF THE
Greatest Variety at Low Prices.
You will find all
THE LATEST STYLES
OF THE
NEWEST FABRICS FOR BOYS,
From Three Years of Age Upward.
Glengarry Overcoats for Men and Boys.
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Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
47 SIXTH,
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AT No. 89 FIFTH AVENUE
YOU CAN GET
A Stylish Garment,
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SAML. GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
89 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield Street.

Chandeliers,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS
FOR GAS OR OIL.
The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 Wood Street
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

W. G. ANDERSON
FRANKSTOWN ROAD,
Near the Greensburg Turnpike, East Liberty
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
CIGARS, of the Very Best Brands,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY
Also, Orders for The Pittsburgh Commercial received and promptly added to.

COREY & CO. ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER by the car load, by either the Pennsylvania Central or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, their superior article of
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First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City
RAILROAD COMPANY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended as combining ABSOLUTE SAFETY and A LARGE INCOME.

Also on the entire line is completed and in success full operation, the only Through Line of Track to the Western Terminus, and that being rapidly laid.

The present traffic of road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Securities.

The road runs West from St. Joseph, Missouri, a through East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total issue of Bonds $1,500,000.

Price 97½, and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Expressage for sums of $1,000 free of charge.

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No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York

Tradesmen's National Bank,
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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 28, 1870.

There was a brisker demand for money, and the offerings to-day for loans were considerably increased. The banks let out pretty liberally, and the general tone of the market is easier. Local stocks are more in demand. The inquiry for Allegheny Valley 7-30s is on the increase, and some of the miscellaneous class are looking up. A good deal of Columbia oil stock has changed hands of late, and much higher prices are expected for this stock. Should the peace of Europe become more assured, it would have a very stimulating effect on the oil business, and those stocks which represent producing wells, would quickly advance. It reported that Columbia will resume her regular dividends in a few weeks.

The temper of the foreign news to-day is decidedly peaceful, which is reflected on the government bond market, as well as the general railway stock market of New York. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The great problem of the street now is, what will be the dividend on the preferred and common shares of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company? Rumor hath it that 5 per cent. will be declared on each, and probably rumor is this time correct. For by all rules of ratiocination the thing ought to be so, inasmuch as the men who are to declare and pay the dividend own all the stock, and they ought as well pay 5 per cent. as any rate, They could pay 20 per cent. by the same token."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '64	106¾	106¾	107
U. S. Bonds '65	106½	107	107
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Currency 6s	112½	111½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107
10-40s	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
Union Pacific Railroad	92
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	110½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 29, 1870.	10:30 A M	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
C & R	85½	85¾	87	87
Del. Scrip	85½	85¾	87	87
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Harlem				
Mich Cent			120¾	
Lake Shore	93¼	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ill. Cent			125	
Cleve. & P	106	106	105¾	105¾
C. & N. W	81	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do pref'd	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
Rock Isl	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
R. Paul	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Do pref'd	82	82¼	82¼	82¼
Wabash			51¾	52
Do pref'd				
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Ohio & M	31¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
Chi. & Alt			115¼	
Do pref'd			135	
S. H. and K			4¾	
N. J. Cent				
Canton			67¾	
W. U. Tel			75¾	
Quicksilver				
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	42	42¾
Adams Ex			64½	
Wells F			45¾	
American			45¾	
U. S			24¾	
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¾

A comparison between Saturday's and to day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central Hudson	93¾	93¾	¼	...
N. Y. Central scrip	86½	87	½	...
Erie	26¾	26¾	¾	...
Reading	101¾	101¾	¾	...
Harlem	132½			...
Illinois Central	125	125		¼
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	¼	...
Cleve. and Pitts	106	105¾		¼
Northwestern	81	81¾	¼	...
Do. preferred	90¾	91	...	...
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	¾	...
St. Paul	60¾	60¾	¼	...
Do. preferred	82¼	82¼	¼	...
Wabash	51¾	52	¼	...
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	¾	...
Ohio and Miss	32¼	32¼	¼	...
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¾	½	...
Adams Express	64½	64½	½	...
Gold	111¾	111¾	¼	...

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59¼
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	83¾
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	114½
Behuil Navigation	10½
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	15½
Reading	102¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Reported daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to "loan in sums of $500 and upwards on call loans or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, November 28, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather still continues warm and pleasant, an installment of Indian Summer, perhaps. The long looked for flood has not yet appeared, though weather-wise prophets predict its near approach. There is a vast amount of money "tied up" in coals now awaiting shipment, which would it be loosened and thrown into general circulation, would have a magic influence upon trade generally. Besides the coal awaiting shipment, there are large amounts of Pittsburgh manufactures ready for being sent forward by water south and southwest. All these things are needed below, and we need the money they would bring in the furtherance and increase of business. In so far as the general market is concerned, we can report it quiet and unchanged in nearly all its departments, and, all things considered, a fair trade is being transacted. Flour continues unchanged. Mills and stores are amply supplied and report a fair home demand, with occasional orders for shipment. Holders are very firm in their views, and will not offer concessions to effect sales, whilst purchasers only take what suffices for their immediate wants, hoping for better prices. There is no new grain in the market yet, though the new curing will be soon ready. The stock of old is about "played out" and will soon be numbered with the things that were. Groceries exhibit no new features. Steeks are heavy, prices unchanged and a fair business reported. The local market is well supplied. The following are the wholesale prices unless other wise reported:

APPLES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The supply on hand being ample for all ordinary purposes. The receipts were 1,200 bbls. We can report sales at the following: 50 to 100 bbl lots $2 50@3 00; choice $3 25 @3 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to ashes. The demand was fair, and sales were regular. Soda Ash—Belfast 8½ @9 cent. Pearls 8½@9c common 8½ cent. Pearls 8½@9c. Potash 7½@8c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a liberal amount of receipts and regular sales at 60@75c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet with unchanged prices, and freight rates at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply being in excess of the demand, prices were weak with a declining tendency, and sales in a small way at $3 25@3 75 ₱ cwt.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, prices weak with a downward tendency. The market favors buyers; fresh roll not bringing over 28@30c ₱ lb, whilst packed was hard to dispose of.

BEANS—The supply was fully up with the demand; we can report regular sales at $1 75 @2 25 ₱ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5@6c per ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $2 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—In good supply, sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market was steady with sales Carolina 8@9½c; Rangoon 9c ₱ lb.

CHOP MEAL—$28@30 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

COAL—The market was steady with a fair trade demand, principally for extra. Pickled 10@9—fresh 8½@9c per dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales lt. at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are steady; sales at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches 16 ₱ bbl; prime is worth 17@19 ₱ bbl.

MINCED MEAT—We note sales of Brook's at 16@16½c per ₱.

SEED—The market was not over active, and buyers were taking hold sparingly. Clover-seed nominal at $6 00@6 25. Timothy not quotable. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 15.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts keep pace with the demand; prices have undergone no change. We note sales in a jobbing way at $8 50@9 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 25@4 75. The largest demand was for stockers, which sold readily to country graziers at $3 50@3 ₱ cwt. Great Pennsylvania and Ohio sold up to $7 00 @7 75, the latter an extreme figure.

SALES.

Below we give the sales of the principal dealers in cattle, as reported to us:

Rothchild & Zigler sold 42 Chicago cattle at $5 25@7 00, and 20 Washington county cattle at $5 50@6 00.

Lowenstine and made sale of 37 Chicago at $4 7 @5 87.

P. Hartman sold 26 Washington county mixed cattle, medium to fair, at $5 50@7 25.

J. G. & S. Needy, sold 36 head Ohio cattle at $5 50@7 50.

M. Ferree, sold 45 Washington county mixed at $5 00@6 25.

M. Verner, sold 27 Green county cattle at $5 00@6 00 and 21 Chicago at $4 50@5 50

D. Katz made sale of 70 Chicago mixed cattle at $4 75@7 12.

S. Shamberg sold 52 head mixed at $5 00@5 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 80 head Ohio mixed at $4 50@7 00.

Grunewald & Kahn sold 78 head common to good at $5 00@7 75.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass offered 27 head fair to prime cattle which brought $5 75@7 75.

Trueman & Lot-man sold 59 St. Louis and 7 Wabash co unty cattle at $5 75@6 50.

Marks Bro sold 147 Chicago and Washington county mixed cattle at $5 00@7 50.

J. & J. Shamberg sold 84 head Chicago mixed at $4 50@6 50.

Carr & M. Callister sold 60 head western mixed at $4 50@6 50.

Stee & Chamberlain made sale of 80 head Chicago mixed at $4 70@5 75—50 left unsold.

Sheep.

The ruling prices for sheep were about as follows: Extra to prime, $5 50 ₱ lbs, $5 00 to $5; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ₱ lbs, $3 50 to $4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 25; fowl, rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 to $1 25. E. Stouffer made sale of a lot of 60, 105 pounds, at 5½c per cwt.

Hogs.

The numbers are still increasing as are the sales, though as yet they are limited to a retail trade. We give the selling prices as near as we could gather them: Extra, $6 75@7 00; good to prime 180 to 220, $6 75@7 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, and light fat hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable. Greenwald & Kahn sold one lot of 150 at 16 50@7 25 per cwt.

Milch Cows

We did not hear of any sales. Good milking cows are worth from $55 to $75.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

City of Lim'rick	November 29	Liverpool.
Ohio	November 30	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	November 30	Liverpool.
Calabria	December 1	Liverpool.
Nebraska	December 2	Liverpool.
India	December 7	Glasgow.
China	December 7	Liverpool.
Manhattan	December 7	Liverpool.
Silesia	December 8	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	December 10	Havre.
Australia	December 10	Glasgow.
Minnesota	December 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	December 14	Liverpool.
Palmyra	December 15	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 28, 1870.

River falling slowly, with twenty-one inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmeck	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Rella	P. Donaldson	Geneva
W. F. Curtis	Thompson	Cincinnati

Departed.

Elector	Bonsner	Geneva.
Bennett	Carmeck	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Monongahela five feet and swelling slowly.

The marks last evening indicated five feet on the pier and rising slowly. On the landing business was moderately active.

YET ANOTHER GONE—Our readers will be pained to read the announcement of the death of Capt. Charles H. Wilkins, who breathed his last at half-past ten o'clock Saturday evening, in the city of Detroit. Capt. Wilkins was just in the prime of life, thirty-two years of age, when humanity's great enemy, consumption, seized upon him and carried him away. He was well known to our river men, having navigated our stream for twenty years. Upright and honorable in his dealings, genial and hearty in his intercourse with his fellow-men, he had gained a very wide circle of friends, by whom he will be mourned in death. Thisis the second death in the family within the past month, his brother, David Wilkins, having died in China go three weeks ago. We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family.

THE fine steamer "Brill," Capt. D. Moore, is announced for Nashville and intermediate ports. Shippers will please bear in mind.

THE new Red River packet, May Lowry, is nearly completed, and will leave direct in a few days.

FROM the tributaries cotton is going into New Orleans in increased quantities. Sugar and molasses are also going in freely.

THE steamer Curtis V. Kouns, Capt. J. C. Vanhook, arrived at Jefferson on Wednesday, with a big trip.

WHERE is the railroad? What are they doing? It is said that the supply of coal at Memphis will not last two weeks longer.

THE steamer Wenonah, Capt. Rees, was announced to leave Portland for New Orleans on Saturday. She was crowded with passengers at $50 per head.

THE powerful towboat Mary Davage, Capt, Motherall, is loading for Cairo and St. Louis, but will take lower Mississippi river freight with the privilege of reshipping.

OFFICIAL survey of the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, giving names of landings and distances. A few copies left and for sale at the COMMERCIAL office. Price ten cents.

CAPTAIN COX's new steamer Oceanus, building for the St. Louis and Arkansas river trade, is receiving her furniture and will soon be ready for business.

THE popular packet Belle, Captain Donald son, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Monongahela City. Brownsville and Geneva. Mr Scott has charge of the office, and Captain S. Patterson is the sig ht at the Diamond.

THE fine passenger steamer Glendale, Capt J. M. Hare, has the principal portion of her cargo on board, and will leave for Louisville the first ti se. Our esteemed friend, Capt. Jas. Melton, will be found in the office.

THE first-class packet Messenger, Capt. Robert Greenlee, has the principal portion of her cargo on board, and will leave for Cincinnati direct on the first ise. Capt. John S. Fisher will be found in the office.

THE Evening Post says of us: THE NEWS—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The iron in the hull of the steamer Boardman is of a better quality than that used in the Vanderbilt. This is what you may term going it blind.

FREIGHTS have advanced at St. Louis a full lower. To Memphis per 100 pounds, the present freights 25c per 100; port, 60c p r bbl. To Vicksburgh and New Orleans—Flour, 50c, pork, 75c; pound freights, 25c.

THE first class, A No. 1 Boat, Mollie Ebert, Captain G. W. Ebert, has the principal part of her cargo on board for Memphis and New Orleans, and will leave in the first water. Our attentive friend Captain Ebert will be found in the office.

THE punctual packet Julia No. 2, Captain S. R. Stull, takes her departure this day at four P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. For freight, accommodation of passage, apply at the office in the head of the flat. Mr. McCadden, who has charge of the office, will see that all packers are well cared for.

COST OF AN IRON HULL—It is presumed the hull of Captain Boardman's iron boat will cost $40 000, all complete to a finish. A wood hull costs 25 tons of iron in it, and the price is $125 per ton completed, besides $3 000 for insurance and wages. Big price for a hull this, but it will never sink nor wear out.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SMITH, of Cincinnati, one of the owners of the Floating Bath House, has sold the little sidewheel steamer H. Weber to American and Andrew J. Allen, of Cairo, Illinois, for $2,000 for the Wabash river trade, to ply between Vincennes and Terre Haute. Captain Smith reports the Wabash falling, with only nine inches above the Grand Rapids.

THE New Albany *Ledger* says: Our coal dealers should not be accused of extortion because they charge twenty-two cents per bushel for coal. They now have to pay that price for their supply at Jeffersonville and bring it here by rail, and at the prices they are selling they do not make as much as they did when they were selling at seventeen and eighteen cents per bushel.

COMMANDER W. J. KOUNTZ'S mammoth steamer Henry C. Yeager will leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on the first water. The boat will be commanded by Captain I. C. Vanhook, an officer of long experience. In the construction of this boat no expense has been spared. She is what may be termed a complete boat in every particular.

THE NAVIGATION—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—The United States Mail packets, running between this port, Brownsville and Geneva, will leave Pittsburgh on and after this day, November 16th, at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Passengers and shippers will please bear this in mind, as the boats will leave punctually at the advertised hour. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharf.

ST. LOUIS—Saturday's *Democrat* says: The steamer Collier and barges, Captain Shedden, is loading 1,400 tons of iron for Pittsburgh. She will have six barges and make two trips to Cairo. Three of the barges to be loaded will be for the Collier are for R. C. Gray, of Pittsburgh. Already there have been 2,500 tons of ore shipped to Grand Tower, but no more boats are being shipped per day by rail to Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

SATURDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: James Howard & Co. will launch Captain David Horn's new spring barge next Monday. This barge is perhaps the strongest and the most substantial barge that has ever been built at this port, as she is intended for ocean as well as the river. She is of the following dimensions: 90 feet keel, 20 feet beam, 7 feet 6 inches 3-in and 6 feet hold. As soon as launched she will be loaded at the city wharf, and immediately leading for Newport. Then proceed direct, and will leave here the latter part of next week.

FIRE WHARFAGE.—One of our well known citizens, who owns property on the river front, and who is a believer in free trade and regards navigation and wharfage privileges, proposes next spring to build a nice wharf on East Front street, for the special accommodation of boats that wish to land at East Davenport. The enterprise contemplates a large warehouse immediately on the wharf where freight can be stored, and the goods protected from bad weather. The idea is yet in the rough, but will likely be put in such shape that the work will be well under way by the opening of navigation in 1871.—*Davenport Gazette.*

MOUSEN CITY.—The United States dredging boat Genesee arrived at this place Sunday. She will probably lie here during the winter. Capt. Hunt and Lieut. Merrill are aboard and all his engineer staff are aboard. They will go below, to Vicksburg, however, in a few days, for the purpose of making surveys and planning work that shall save the river from washing a channel through in the rear of that city, thus making her an island, as is threatened now. The fleet, of which the Genesee is the flagship, has been operating on the Mississippi during the past season, and has performed a great amount of commendable work. Midshipmen S. L. Long, belonging to the same fleet, left here Wednesday, but left for below the same day.—*Journal, Saturday.*

PITTSBURGH NICKEL PLATING WORKS

NO. 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES If it is so hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾

NEW YORK, November 28—P. M.

GOLD

Weak and dull all day; it opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾. Loans 1 to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying. Clearances about $50,000,000.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 109.

MONEY.

Money closed at 4@5 ₱ cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Firmer.

Coupons, 1881	115½	5-20s 1867	109¾
1862	107¾	5-20s 1868	109¾
5-20s 1864	106¾	10-40s	106¾
5-20s 1865	107	Currency 6s	110½
5-20s 1865, new	109¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull.			
Missouris	92	Virginia, old	54
Tennessee, old	69½	North Carolina, old	42½
Tennessee, new	69½	North Carolina, new	29½
Virginias, new	62		

STOCKS

Strong and advanced ¼@1 per cent.

Western Union Tel	43	Northwestern	81½
Quicksilver	8¼	Do preferred	90¾
Mariposa	4¾	Rock Island	111¾
Do preferred	8¼	N. J. Central	101¾
Adams Express	64½	St. Paul	60¾
Wells-Fargo	45¾	Do preferred	82¼
A. M. U. Express	45¾	Wabash	52¼
United States Express	45¾	Do preferred	92¼
Pacific Mail	42¾	Fort Wayne	94¼
N. Y. Central	87¼	Ohio & Miss	32¼
N. Y. Central Scrip	87¼	Do preferred	58
Erie	26¾	Chicago and Alton	115¼
Do preferred	49	Do preferred	135
Harlem	132	Chicago & Mississippi	33¼
Do preferred	132	C. & A.	80
Reading	101¾	Burlington & Quincy	151
Michigan Central	120¾	Illinois Central	125¾
Cleve & Pitts	105¾	Illinois Central	124

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 28, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet.

WHEAT—In fair demand but lower by 2¼@3c, closing quiet at $1 04@1 05¾ for No 2 spring; this afternoon dull.

CORN—No 1 mixed dull at 42½c; this afternoon nominal.

OATS—No 2 5c higher, closing at 40½c.

RYE—No 2 dull at 76@77c.

BARLEY—No 2 steady and quiet at 80c.

PROVISIONS—Firm at 50c for wood and 40½c for iron

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $19 25@19 50 cash, and $18 50 seller December, January, February and March. Lard firm at 12@12½c.

HOGS—Live opened steady, closing dull at@ 25@ 50c. Dressed steady at $7 00@7 50.

CATTLE—Dull at $ 25@7 50; receipts of live hogs 3,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 28—Cotton firm; middling uplands 16½c. Flour opened firm but closed dull; sales 12,000 bbls at $5 05@5 45 for superfine; $5 50@6 25 extra Ohio; $5 85@6 10 for St. Louis; $6 10@8 50 for fancy and family brands; $4 50@5 00 for Southern. Wheat dull and declined 1c; old spring $1 25 @1 27; new do $1 21@1 24; winter $1 42@1 44; white Michigan $1 46@1 48; amber Illinois $1 40@1 42. Rye quiet at 90@c. Barley dull but unchanged. Oats dull and declined ½c; sales 30,000 bush at 52@53c for mixed Western; 54@55c for white. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales 40,000 bush at 80@81c for mixed Western; 82@83c for white Western. Pork dull and heavy; mess $19 25@19 50 for new; $19 50@20 00 for old. Lard dull at 12½@12¾c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged; new shoulders 8½@8¾c; hams 12½@13c. Whisky dull at 93@94c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged; Rio cargoes 19½@20c; gold 20½@21c. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refining 8¾@9¾c; refined 12½@13c. Molasses—New Orleans 70 @72c. Tallow dull at 8½@8¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 10½@12c; refined 23½c. Mess pork $19 62½ cash and seller December, January, February and March. Lard 12½@12¾c. Whisky 93@94c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 9-32d; flour 2s 6d; wheat 10d; corn 7½d.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Southern red 1 40@1 45; amber 1 45@1 50; yellow 1 45@1 50. Corn dull and a shade lower; white 75@80c; yellow 80@85c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 50@55c. Rye firm at 90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio 19½@20c. Sugar dull and unchanged; A 9@9½c; extra C 8½@8¾c; yellow C 8@8¼c. Whisky dull at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Dry goods dull and a shade lower. Mauseuville 13c. Lonsdale 18c. Great Falls 18c. Pacific 17c. Media 15½c. Hamilton No 2 12c; others unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 28—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm under Michigan $1 20@c. No 1 red White $1 18; No 2 do $1 21. No 3 do 96c. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 5,000 bush at 80c. Oats dull and declined 1c; sales 5,000 bush at 36c. Rye dull and declined 1c. Michigan white wheat steady at $1 20. Freights firm, to Buffalo 9c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 28—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower by 2@3c No 1 red winter offered at $1 15; No 2 do $1 12; No 3 do 95c. Corn dull and lower. Oats offered for white sold. Oats steady; No 1 white 37½c. Petroleum unchanged, refined 10c; crude quiet at $4.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 28—Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Wheat in demand at a fair trade; No 1 @ 90c; No 2 @ 93c. Oats—No 2 lower at 34c. Corn dull and lower; No 1 at 42c. Rye dull at 72c. Barley—No 2 dull at 78c. Hogs unchanged at $7 00@7 50.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 28—Cotton in light demand but firm at 14½c receipts 7,700 bales; exports, 2,176 bales; stock 59,000 bales. Flour—Choice brands of Flour, $7 3 and $7 5 Liberty street.

DRUGGISTS.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers in Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 174 Wylie av.

J. HENDERSON & BRO.,

Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Patent Medicines, 266 Liberty street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,

Manufacturers of all sizes

Window Glass. Fruit Jars, Bottles of every description, &c., 32 Wood street.

INSURANCE.

ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

N. W. COR. OF WOOD ST. AND THIRD AVE.

WM. H. SMITH, Pres't. JOHN MOORHEAD, Vice Pres.

J. GARDNER COPPIN, Secretary.

NOTIONS.

JAMES COCHRAN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Variety Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c. No. 77 Wood street.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving

Penn Avenue,

And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the

Masonic DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 131 Smithfield Street.

These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. Interest, FREE FROM TAXES, Interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.

Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.

GEORGE C. McLEAN, Cashier.

ir

THE

DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

is the *LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOVE* made in this city. For sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city, Pa.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 42½ FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

B. C. LEVI,

(Successor to Moorhead & Co.,)

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

Office—No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

B. C. LEVI.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

About Four Miles Flat Rail,

Suitable for Coal Railroad. As good as new. Sample at our office.

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

Per The Queen, Monday—A. S Carlile, 200 bbls straw boards, 6 bales hay, 7 bxs butter, 1 bbl feathers, 1 bbl whisky, 1 bbl lard, 25 bbls potatoes, 2 bags flour, 1 empty pipe, Spencer & McCary, 1 bbl whisky, 1 bbl lard, 1 bbl feathers, 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs. Wm McKee & co, 50 sks wheat. W Wilson, 12 bbls whisky. Jas Rea, 1 bbl do. J McKearney, 1 bx butter. John Nash, 1 pkge whisky. Thomas Bailey, 1 bbl whisky. Jas Hamilton, 1 bbl do. J Scrivener & Bro, 10 barrels do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 bbl do. Dutf & Hartman, 1 bbl do. H McKelvey, 1 bbl whisky, 1 cask Oil.

Per Steamer Julia No 2.—Clarke & co, 65 bbls flour, 9 do eggs, 2 bbls butter, 2 bags dry apples, 1 bbl do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 bbl do. Meador & Harper, 1 bbl butter, 1 coop poultry. Wm Kennedy, 1 bbl do. Jos Lowenstine & co, 1 bbl do, 1 coop do. Jos Schoenberger, 1 bbl do. H Voigt, 1 do. Rosenwald & Bro, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 do. Wm Kennedy, 1 do. John Conner, 1 do. Jos Lowenstine & co, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 4 cars corn. Johnson & co, 1 car lime. D Davis, 15 bbls apples. R Knox & Son, 1 car corn. Order, 1 do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

McHenry & Hood, 116 sks shipstuff. J Bigger & Bro, 1 car hay. Wm Smith & sons, 1 do. R A Clark, 1 do. Hay & Bro, 1 do. Wm Kennedy, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 do. Schmertz & Bro, 1 do. John Robinson, 1 car coal. W & J Schmertz, 2 cases shoes. H Blackstone, 1 do. Daniel A T, 10 bbls hams. D Jones, 1 do. S B Wainwright, 417 bush barley. T C Jenkins & Bro, 10 pkges mdse. J & S Negley, 1 do. Bags and Rhodes, 4 empty hf bbls. Francis Seidle, 5 casks barley. H Bausman, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 do. M, 29 sks oats. Milling, Evey & co, 1 car beach chunks. Addis Carr, 1 do. Dalzell, Gilmore & Leighton, 1 do. Schoonmaker & Co, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 do. Order, 1 do. Wm Kennedy, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 do. Order, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 do. Order, 1 do. Wm Kidd & co, 1 do. Order

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Position Wanted—J. K., this office.
Morton's Gold Pens—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Boarding—163 Second avenue.
Boarding Wanted—Lock Box 474, Postoffice.
Purchaser Wanted—344 Liberty street.
Keys Lost—This office.
Wanted to Employ—Postoffice Box 533.
Situation Wanted—G. A., this office.
Annual Meeting—Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.
Bank Stock Wanted—G. Story.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Waltham Watches—Bail, Black & Co.
Waltham Watches—J. R. McFadden & Co.
Snow Flake Flour—Checkered Front.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Snow Flake Flour—Checkered Front.
Thief Acts Lots for Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
For Coughs—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Mortgages Wanted—Lock Box 474, & Co.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Removal—Tiffany & Co., New York.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Damsak & Co.
Waltham Watches—J. R. Reed & Co.
Fine Watches and Jewelry—S. M. Orr.
Winter Bonnets, Hats, &c.—Miss Q. W. Taylor.
Waltham Watches—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Riveted Crackers—Marvin's.
Store for Rent—M. McGonigle.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
Opera House—Fritz.
Library Hall—Rev. W. H. Milburn, December 1.
Lectures—Dr. O'Leary.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh—December 2.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Mercantile Library Hall—Miss Caroline McCaffrey, December 2.
Free Lectures—Prof O. S. Fowler.
Academy of Music—Ravel-Martinetti Troupe.
Riveted Crackers—Marvin's.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Notice—Tempranceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD TO PITTSBURGH!
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Within less than sixty days, the iron rails will be permanently laid down over seventy-nine line of the Connellsville Railway, opening up the shortest and easiest route between the Ohio and the tides of the Atlantic. The guide books will then show distances, to wit:

	Miles.
Pittsburgh to Baltimore, *via* Connellsville	339
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, *via* Connellsville	361
Pittsburgh to New York, *via* Allentown	431

But when the Connellsville have made its trip over the smooth grades of this pleasant route, it will unfortunately be hemmed in, at Pittsburgh, by a kind of Chinese wall, as all the other roads are hemmed in. The people of the Connellsville, have therefore wisely determined upon an independent line to Chicago; and, for its early completion, all good people should pray fervently. But a southwestern outlet is also needed, which, in view of the varied interests involved, and the great benefits to be derived, can be secured within a very short time and at a very moderate cost. The Baltimore and Ohio Company are bridging the river near Wheeling, from which they hope to control lines extending respectively to Columbus, Sandusky and Cincinnati in Ohio, and to Washington in Pennsylvania. Now all that is needed is to extend the Hempfield to Pittsburgh, which may be done by interesting the Pittsburgh and Connellsville line at a point opposite the mouth of Peters creek, which would be on the old line of the Hempfield to a point whence it can easily cross to Peters creek thence down the valley to the main line headwaters of which interlock with Street's Run, and thence to the mouth of the latter, with a water line to an intersection of the Connellsville, near Pittsburgh.

This project is practicable, the distance not over twenty-eight miles, and the sun, in his beneficent circuit, shines upon no better route.

The route is unsurpassed in soil, abounds in coal, and is thickly settled with a thriving population. No road in the country, when opened will surpass it in local patronage of passengers and freight, especially coal.

The first twenty-six miles of the Panhandle, (the turnpike which has astonished the most sanguine friends), is now in operation, and the Chartiers Valley will not surpass it.

It will form the shortest (and the only thirty-three miles) from Pittsburgh to Wheeling; will make an outlet to the Southwestern cities and towns for the coke, iron, coal and other productions of the section between Pittsburgh and Cumberland; and will make a line from Wheeling to Baltimore *via Pittsburgh* as short as that *via Grafton*. In addition, it will make a line from Pittsburgh to all Southern points, which can very favorably compete with the great Pan Handle itself.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington and Wheeling are all interested, and to the Baltimore and Ohio, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Companies, the project would seem to be very important.

THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT ROAD.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: The contractors on the upper end of the road, from Bedford to Bridgeport, we understand, are pushing their work along very rapidly. The weather thus far, with the exception of a few days, has been very favorable for railroad making, and we are pleased to learn that advantage has been taken of it. Messrs. Hall & Gallagher, we understand, are going to commence work with a force that will enable them to have the road from Bedford to Mt. Dallas, in a few days. We hope the contractors may have good success, and complete the great enterprise at an early day, and then old Bedford county will awake from her long slumbers and march on to the glory, honor, wealth and prosperity which has long been waiting to embrace her.

PROGRESS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

The Somerset *Herald* has the following: A flying visit to a portion of the Connellsville Railroad line, last week, satisfied us that unless some unforeseen difficulty should occur, the road will be completed to the Salisbury line by the first of February. The contractors are pushing the work with the most wonderful energy, and the various unfinished gaps are being rapidly closed, while the greater portion of the line is ballasted, and the ties delivered ready for the hands of the track layers. The Sand Patch tunnel will be completed during the coming month, and the only remaining difficulties to overcome are the two heavy fill at the eastern base of the mountain (on the Boswell side), a short trestle for temporary trestle will have to be erected, and the Brook tunnel, where a temporary track will be laid over the summit, to be used for a few weeks until that work can be completed. A very eligible route has been surveyed for this temporary line and a gang of laborers will be immediately placed at work on it by the contractor. At Confluence the bridges and abutments of both bridges are nearly completed, and thus there is no doubt that the approximate time above named for the formal opening of the line will be easily overcome.

REORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the purchasers of the Oil City and Pithole Branch Railway, held in Meadville, on Tuesday, a new company was organized under the name of the "Pithole Valley Railway Company." The following persons were duly elected Directors: S. L. M. Barlow, New York; C. Day, New York; David Jones, Kewanna, Ohio; John Dale, Tionesta, Pa.; Samuel Rea, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alexander Queen Woods, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Directors elected the following officers: John Dale, Tionesta, Pa.; Samuel Rea, Pittsburgh, Pa., Treasurer; James T. Blair, Superintendent; S. Newton Pettis, Attorney. The general offices of the company are at Pithole city, Pa.

A PLEA FOR A ROAD UP THE MONONGAHELA.

[From the Monongahela Republican.]

It is asserted on newspaper authority that the daily income of Hon. Asa Packer from the earnings of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is $500, the railroad traversing the valley of the Lehigh river, and is 101 miles in length, and including sidings, &c., is 382 miles long. The entire cost of this railroad aggregates $17,541,-759 93. Forty years ago Packer undertook to haul coal from this valley the first load of anthracite coal to Philadelphia, a distance of one hundred miles, and he did it, peddling it about for some days, was forced to give it away. He afterwards saw a better way built to carry the same article to the same point, and enriching thousands from the profits of the traffic. The same railway carried to market last year 2,865,325 tons of coal, and transported 686,581 passengers, and during the first week in this month it carried 47,871 tons of coal. The gross receipts from all sources from this railroad amounted last year to $4,220,535 57. Out of this sum a dividend of ten per cent. was paid to the stockholders on a funded debt of $2,885,000. With such an investment no wonder Hon. Packer's income is so much. He was sharp enough in time to see it would pay to run coal to market by railroad. So much for the Lehigh Valley. We contrast it with our long neglected Valley. A few days since we had a conversation with a gentleman who, fifty years ago, carried in a small flat boat 2,500 bushels of our coal to Louisville, and with very great difficulty he succeeded in selling it at any price, and the second load he failed to sell at any price. At that time no boat could have purchased all the coal in the vicinity of Greenfield for paying the taxes; and still he "lives and moves and has his being" on the poor ax I am now; all because they were sharp enough to see a head. Last year the 75,000 000 bushels or 3,000,000 tons of coal were mined and sent to market out of this valley-200,000 tons more than the Lehigh. The railroad carried. The number of passengers will equal, if not exceed the number on the Lehigh Valley; we base this on the number carried on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, which, we are told, in 1868, the number of 422,789, and every body knows that the business of our valley exceeds at least fifty per cent. that of the Youghiogheny. We are not far wrong when we declare that a railroad along our valley will earn one-third the amount earned by the Lehigh Valley, and on this we propose to base our calculations of the profits of our Valley Railroad when completed to the State line. At the high estimate of $30 000 per mile our road will only cost $7,000,000. The gross earnings being $1,406,805, we can pay a ten per cent. dividend, and have a handsome surplus to expenses the sum of $1,106,805. With these facts before us, why is the stock not all taken at once? or why is it not so Asa Packer to step forward and put the enterprise through? There is no bank, insurance company or railroad in the country can show a better dividend than the stock in this company can insure.

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NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

At the meeting of the Directors of the proposed Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia, it was determined to make the lower terminus of the road at Edge Hill, where it will connect with a branch of the Plymouth road, which is to be built to that point by the Reading Railroad. The estimated cost of building this road from Edge Hill to the Bristol road is Bucks county, ten miles, is $238 000.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILROAD MACHINERY.

The vast amount of unburned carbon that pours out of locomotive stacks and tall chimneys, as cinders, cannot but have suggested to many the desirability of saving this waste. Recent experiments on the Worcester and Nashua road with an invention of Master Mechanic George H. Griggs, promise to effect this result. The sparks and cinders, so annoying to travelers, were not allowed to escape into the air, but, by means of a simple but ingeniously contrived combination, were held in the fire box, the fire of the locomotive and consumed. The apparatus was attached to the ash pan, and, in going twenty miles, over seven bushels of cinders were collected, being forced through a pipe an inch and a half in diameter. As a large proportion of the cinders are in a condition similar to coke, it is claimed that so great an amount added to the locomotive fire must materially decrease the amount of coal necessary for running the engine. The increased comfort of the passengers is another point to be thought of. The works have been disposed of. It follows also that the fires along the lines of railroads, which, during the past season, especially, have been numerous and destructive, will seldom, if ever, occur, where the invention is used.

EXTENSION OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The Davenport *Democrat* says the far-seeing managers of the Michigan Central Railroad have a plan of building a through line into Kansas. This proposed line, as stated, will reach the western boundary of Illinois at Cordova, then span the Mississippi by a bridge across to Princeton, in this county, then directly west through the northern tier of Scott county, to Tipton, in Cedar county; thence on to Iowa City, Oskaloosa, Charlton, and in the same general direction through to Leavenworth, Kansas. The general opinion in locating the line along the line in the way of voting subscriptions, and thus is a strong probability that the road will be built upon the line above indicated.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE.

Professor Davidson, at a recent meeting of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, stated that his observations up the northern coast of California did not sustain the oft repeated assertion as to the moderate snow fall on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as quoted from official records the fact that, in Shoqualamie Pass, through which the survey passes, a tree stump stands sixteen feet high, which marks where a tree had been felled with the ax. The snow was thirteen feet deep, the chopper standing on top of the snow crust, in front. Davidson also stated that a ferry trestle will have to be erected, and the Brook tunnel, where a temporary track will be laid over the summit, to be used for a few weeks until that work can be completed. A very eligible route has been surveyed for this temporary line and a gang of laborers will be immediately placed at work on it by the contractor. At Confluence the bridges and abutments of both bridges are nearly completed, and thus there is no doubt that the approximate time above named for the formal opening of the line will be easily overcome.

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CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 M.
Height of barometer, inches	30.29	30.14	30.14
Change since last report	.02	.06	
Thermometer	37°	45°	49°
Change in 24 hours	-8°	-8°	-8°
Direction of wind	N	W	S
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	2	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.02	
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	A	A	Calm
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.00	0.00	0.00
State of weather	1	2	

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given, decreases being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: Very light; B, light; C, gentle; D, pleasant; E, brisk; F, very brisk; G, high wind; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 0, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Cents.
Duncanin, Mrs. Mary, Waterford, N. J. 3
Kennedy, R. & A. N., Allegheny, Pa. 3
Tyner & Co., H., Philadelphia, Pa. 3
November 28.

CLOSING night of St. Bridget's Fair.

MCCAFFREY CONCERT.—Call at Barr & Krebs's music store, No. 12 Sixth street, for programmes.

INTEREST commences December 1, on deposits made on or before that date in the Real Estate Savings Bank, 63 Fourth avenue.

Y. M. C. A.—Meeting in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., Tuesday, at 7½ o'clock, to organize a Literary Society. All interested are invited to attend.

GRAND distribution of prizes to-night at St. Bridget's Fair.

RECOVERED.—An Englishman robbed of a watch eight weeks ago, yesterday recovered the missing time piece at a pawn shop on Smithfield street.

FIRE.—Mr. William Barnhill's residence in East Liberty, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Most of the furniture was saved. The origin is not known.

INCREASED.—Passenger fares over the Pennsylvania and Western Railroads to distant points have been greatly increased. Local rates on the Central road remains unchanged.

NEW FREIGHT DEPOT.—The Connellsville Railroad Company is having a new freight depot erected on the property of the Company, between Grant and Ross streets.

ON DIT.—Alderman Neeper stated yesterday that he had two informations in cases of police interest, but desired them both to be suppressed until the parties were arrested.

ACCIDENT.—As Rev. Mr. Passavant was driving down Shaffer's lane an evening or two since, accompanied by his wife, the buggy was upset in some manner, and Mrs. Passavant quite severely injured. He was on their way to attend a wedding at the time.

GRAND distribution of prizes to-night at St. Bridget's Fair.

THE Season Tickets for Thomas' Concert will be sold on Thursday next, December 1st. None but season tickets will be sold on that day. The sale of reserved seats for each separate Concert will begin on Friday morning, December 2d. Place of sale at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, 122 Wood street.

DARING ROBBERY.—Two hundred and fifty dollars were stolen from the auction room of A. Whitney & Co., near Liberty, on Wednesday afternoon, during the absence of the employees. Several boys were suspected. The money had been counted and laid on a shelf behind the counter.

DISEASED PORK.—A butcher who sold a lady some diseased pork, from a stand in the Diamond Market, refused to take it back yesterday, and when insisting he should do so, was instructed to acquaint the Meat Inspector with the fact. She did so, and now that butcher will have to pay a fine of $20.

AN INTERESTING SERMON.—On Sunday night Rev. William Young, D. D., pastor of the Union Baptist Church, delivered a sermon under the su-pices of the Y. M. C. A., choosing as his subject "Christianity the Remedy for Social and Political Evils."

ANOTHER TERM.—The fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College will end on Friday, December 9, and the winter term will begin on the Monday following. This session has been large thus far this year, and it is to be hoped that not only all the old, but many new scholars will be on hand with the next term.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Francis McLaughlin, proprietor of a saloon on Penn street, was arrested yesterday and held by Alderman Herron in the sum of five hundred dollars, to answer a charge of larceny as bailee. Michael Conway, a laborer, is the complainant. He is defendant for safe keeping ten pounds in English currency and sixty-four dollars in United States money, and that he cannot again obtain possession of his funds.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—The engineer of a freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad, on nearing Noblestown Sunday night, saw ahead in the darkness what he supposed was a dog. The whistle was sounded, but the object was not moved down, and after the entire train had passed over it, it was found to be a man named Frank Diamond, who had been drinking considerably. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

GRAND combination concert at St. Bridget's Fair to-night.

SALE OF LOTS AT BRADDOCK'S.—Those who wish to purchase desirable sites for homesteads, should by all means attend the auction sale of half acre lots, which will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, in the thriving borough of Braddock. A free excursion train will leave the Union depot at half past one o'clock. These lots are thirty in number, are located in a very desirable neighborhood, and within two miles of the mile railroad station. No better opportunity can be had for securing one when suitable, rapidly increasing in value. See advertisement under "auction sales."

REORGANIZATION MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Jackson Independent Blues was held at Turner Light Guards' Hall, Church street, which was presided over by Thos. Jones; Jas. A. Ross acting as Secretary. The attendance was large and much interest manifested. Quite a number of new names were added to the roll. As things now look the old Blues will soon take their former rank as one of the military companies of the city. The meetings will be kept up until the company is fully organized and ready for parade.

GONE EAST.—W. G. Dunseath, the affable and enterprising jeweler of No. 56 Fifth avenue, left for the East last night to lay in a stock of watches, jewelry, etc., for the holidays. It is the intention of Mr. Dunseath to visit the works of the United States Watch Company, at Marion, New Jersey, and select a large assortment of the fine time pieces manufactured by them. He has built up a trade in these watches recently, and in not a single instance have they failed to prove as represented—perfectly reliable in keeping time, and seldom requiring the attention of a watchmaker. He will exhibit to the public, shortly after his return, a stock of goods in his line which cannot be excelled in quality, His prices are always as low as possible to afford a living profit.

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A STUPENDOUS SCHEME.

New Air-Line Railroad from New York to Omaha.

A Proposition Made by Responsible Parties to Have It in Running Order in Two Years—The Highway for the World's Traffic.

For some weeks we have had in our possession information that negotiations were in secret and rapid progress, on the part of responsible men, meaning what they said, looking to the immediate construction of an entirely new grand trunk railway from New York city to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha. The parties inaugurating this project have ample capital, and represent a new combination of railroad interests, that has not hitherto come to hand in the competition from New York to the West. They have control of the franchises and charters of lines directly west from the metropolis through New York and Pennsylvania to Akron, Ohio, and also have similar rights in Western Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the only link needed to complete the enterprise is from Akron to Fort Wayne, and some time since a proposition was made to the Akron Road to build it. Mr. Lucius Abbott, President of the Western Railway Construction Company, by which that gentleman agreed to furnish $6,000,000 for the completion, inside of two years, of a connecting link in a through railway from New York to Council Bluffs, through Akron, providing this section would turn over to that enterprise the charters and franchises it has now to the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago extension. The Akronians could take no action, being pledged to the Baltimore and Ohio, and so Mr. Abbott decided to leave the matter an open one until such time as the people of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway was decided, when, if that is not secured to Akron, they will secure the advantage themselves.

This is a straight-away route, leaving Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland to the right hand, and General Isaac J. Stevens, who, in 1853, made a reconnoissance of the route, and asserted the mildness of the climate, were the line open country in the summer, and personally knew nothing of the aspect of the passes in the winter.

—The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, in Canada, advertise in London for plans for the supply of forty thousand tons of Bessemer steel rails, such rails to be delivered during 1871 and 1872, together with the necessary fish plates, bolts and nuts.

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Change in 24 hours	-8°	-8°	-8°
Direction of wind	N	W	S
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	2	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.02	
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	A	A	Calm
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.00	0.00	0.00
State of weather	1	2	

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JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Cents.
Duncanin, Mrs. Mary, Waterford, N. J. 3
Kennedy, R. & A. N., Allegheny, Pa. 3
Tyner & Co., H., Philadelphia, Pa. 3
November 28.

CLOSING night of St. Bridget's Fair.

MCCAFFREY CONCERT.—Call at Barr & Krebs's music store, No. 12 Sixth street, for programmes.

INTEREST commences December 1, on deposits made on or before that date in the Real Estate Savings Bank, 63 Fourth avenue.

Y. M. C. A.—Meeting in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., Tuesday, at 7½ o'clock, to organize a Literary Society. All interested are invited to attend.

GRAND distribution of prizes to-night at St. Bridget's Fair.

RECOVERED.—An Englishman robbed of a watch eight weeks ago, yesterday recovered the missing time piece at a pawn shop on Smithfield street.

FIRE.—Mr. William Barnhill's residence in East Liberty, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Most of the furniture was saved. The origin is not known.

INCREASED.—Passenger fares over the Pennsylvania and Western Railroads to distant points have been greatly increased. Local rates on the Central road remains unchanged.

NEW FREIGHT DEPOT.—The Connellsville Railroad Company is having a new freight depot erected on the property of the Company, between Grant and Ross streets.

ON DIT.—Alderman Neeper stated yesterday that he had two informations in cases of police interest, but desired them both to be suppressed until the parties were arrested.

ACCIDENT.—As Rev. Mr. Passavant was driving down Shaffer's lane an evening or two since, accompanied by his wife, the buggy was upset in some manner, and Mrs. Passavant quite severely injured. He was on their way to attend a wedding at the time.

GRAND distribution of prizes to-night at St. Bridget's Fair.

THE Season Tickets for Thomas' Concert will be sold on Thursday next, December 1st. None but season tickets will be sold on that day. The sale of reserved seats for each separate Concert will begin on Friday morning, December 2d. Place of sale at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, 122 Wood street.

DARING ROBBERY.—Two hundred and fifty dollars were stolen from the auction room of A. Whitney & Co., near Liberty, on Wednesday afternoon, during the absence of the employees. Several boys were suspected. The money had been counted and laid on a shelf behind the counter.

DISEASED PORK.—A butcher who sold a lady some diseased pork, from a stand in the Diamond Market, refused to take it back yesterday, and when insisting he should do so, was instructed to acquaint the Meat Inspector with the fact. She did so, and now that butcher will have to pay a fine of $20.

A FAST YOUTH.

An Old Sensation Brought to Light—A Young Man From Winchester—What He Did While in the City.

An old sensation, which probably in a few months more would have been buried within the tomb of the forgotten past, was accidentally discovered by a reporter of the COMMERCIAL yesterday, and the affair is one of the most singular cases that has ever occurred in this or any other city. The facts in the case, as nearly as they can be ascertained at present writing, are about as follows:

Some time during last rainy afternoon a young man giving his name as Walter Huntington, slightly built, and of feminine voice, called at a fully respectable boarding house kept by Mr. J. W. Wallace, No. 163 Wylie street, and wished to engage board. Terms were agreed upon and the young man obtained a comfortable second story room with two beds, the room being shared by another lodger. Everything passed along quietly for a few months, but the former occupant of the room, who was a painter by trade, found his companion remarkably reticent, and the two did not live on very intimate terms. Within a few days, however, it appeared to be of unexceptionable conduct and was highly respected by the other occupants of the house. He retired early, appeared averse to dissipation, and although frequently attending political meetings with new found friends and visiting places of amusement, he never spent a dollar thing or appeared to enter very much into the amusements common to fast young men of the present day. He was also said to have a regular business, but paid all his bills regularly and exhibited no lack of money. Recently one of the ward, kept by Alderman Butler, as W. Huntington, gentleman, No. 163 Wylie street; paid the usual $3 per week and entered his name Ward elections. During the winter for one or two reasons he spent a good share of his time at a cigar store on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield streets, and one winter condescended to act as a fireman for the Wylie street.

Meantime his room-mate, the painter, moved out and an employee at the Union Depot moved in. The latter became quite intimate and kept his conversation, and kept his own child of the room. A few days ago, he began to be slightly delinquent in the matter of his board bill, and before the suspicions of the landlady were aroused had become her debtor to the amount of about two hundred dollars, when suddenly one of the wealthy relatives expected money soon and would repay her.

Suddenly, however, strange revelations were made. Some of the relatives of the supposed young man, who had left Winchester, Virginia, some time in April last, and the startling fact was revealed that the supposed young man was a very young lady, who had left her home in Winchester, Virginia, and for some reason unknown to her friends, had travelled to Pittsburgh, but decided to leave the matter an open one until such time as the return of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway was decided, when, if that is not secured to Akron, they will secure the advantage themselves.

This is a straight-away route, leaving Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland to the right hand, and General Isaac J. Stevens, who, in 1853, made a reconnoissance of the route, and asserted the mildness of the climate, were the line open country in the summer, and personally knew nothing of the aspect of the passes in the winter.

—The Commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, in Canada, advertise in London for plans for the supply of forty thousand tons of Bessemer steel rails, such rails to be delivered during 1871 and 1872, together with the necessary fish plates, bolts and nuts.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 M.
Height of barometer, inches	30.29	30.14	30.14
Change since last report	.02	.06	
Thermometer	37°	45°	49°
Change in 24 hours	-8°	-8°	-8°
Direction of wind	N	W	S
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	2	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.02	
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	A	A	Calm
Rainfall since last report in inches	0.00	0.00	0.00
State of weather	1	2	

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given, decreases being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, very light; B, light; C, gentle; D, pleasant; E, brisk; F, very bris